

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT {SIXPENCE.  
BY POST, 6<sup>d</sup>.



AN AUTUMN RAMBLE.



BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 36, Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of W. T. Brand, Esq., of a daughter.  
On Aug. 13, at Simla, India, the wife of Major Blewitt, 65th Regiment, of a daughter.  
On the 8th ult., at Umballa city, Punjab, India, Mrs. Wellesley C. Bailey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at H.B.M.'s Legation, Berne, Switzerland, by the Rev. James Lacy Hulbert, B.A., English Chaplain of Carabael, Nice, William Goodwin, Esq., of Cloughton, Birkenhead, to Janet, youngest daughter of John Armstrong, Esq., of Daylesford, Victoria, Australia.  
On the 24th ult., at St. Ann's Church, Dublin (by special license), by the Rev. John G. Jacob, M.A., Colonel A. Loftus Steele, Madras Staff Corps, to Olivia, second daughter of the late Captain George Pemberton Pigott, of Slevoey Castle, in the county of Wexford.  
On the 3rd inst., at Holywell Church, Oxford, by the Rev. F. Murray Symonds, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Sackett Hope, Robert James Dallin, Esq., late Captain King's Dragoon Guards, to Emmeline Constance, younger daughter of Charles Symonds, Esq., Oxford.  
On the 1st inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, John Robson, Esq., of The Hall, Ryhope, near Sunderland, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late William Briggs, Esq., J.P., of Hylton Castle and Moorlands, in the county of Durham.  
On the 3rd inst., in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Mr. West, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Denbigh, to the daughter of the Rev. Frederick and Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at Richmond, Surrey, Hugh Cameron James Corbett, son of Edwin Corbett, Esq., H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires for Central America, and the Hon. Mrs. Corbett, aged 5 years and 10 months.  
On the 5th inst., suddenly, at Bath, James Napier, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 60.  
On the 7th inst., Margaret Elizabeth Duckworth, wife of William Duckworth, Esq., of Orchard Leigh Park, Somerset, aged 75.  
On the 4th inst., at the Hôtel Maurice, Paris, Benjamin Ingham, of Palermo, Sicily, aged 61.  
On the 3rd inst., at Cheltenham, Edward Louis, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., aged 15 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 19.

SUNDAY, OCT. 13.	TUESDAY, OCT. 15.
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, M.A., Prebendary, and Rector of Hanwell; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Frederick K. Harford, M.A., Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway, M.A. St. James's, noon, the Rev. William Drake, M.A., Honorary Canon of Worcester. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.	Royal Humane Society: committee, 4 p.m. Croydon Races, October meeting. Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
MONDAY, OCT. 14.	WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.
Quarter Sessions begin. Royal Institute of British Architects: commencement of session, 1872-3. Royal Masonic Institution for Boys: Quarterly Court at Freemasons' Hall, noon. University College: Ladies' Educational Association: Professor Morley's course of 30 Lectures on the Study of English begins, 6 p.m.	Full moon, 3.55 p.m. Royal Jersey Horticultural Society Exhibition.
TUESDAY, OCT. 15.	THURSDAY, OCT. 17.
Royal Humane Society: committee, 4 p.m. Croydon Races, October meeting. Pathological Society, 8 p.m.	Bromley Races. Westminster School annual athletic sports, at Vincent-square, 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.	FRIDAY, OCT. 18.
Full moon, 3.55 p.m. Royal Jersey Horticultural Society Exhibition.	St. Luke the Evangelist. Westminster School athletic sports, 11 a.m. St. George's Hospital, quarterly general court, 1 p.m. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m. Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).
THURSDAY, OCT. 17.	SATURDAY, OCT. 19.
Bromley Races. Westminster School annual athletic sports, at Vincent-square, 1 p.m.	Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3 p.m. International Exhibition of 1872 closes. London Athletic Club at Lillie Bridge. Thames Sailing Club match.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 19	11 53	12 01	12 06	12 10	12 13	12 16

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
Oct 2	29.402	57.6	54.7	91	50.2	63.9	SSW. SW.	242	0.70	
3	29.459	54.0	48.9	84	53.2	62.4	SSW. SW. W.	155	510	
4	29.585	44.1	41.0	90	6	34.2	W. SE. NNE.	201	0.43	
5	30.215	46.8	42.1	85	7	42.5	NNE. NE.	166	0.00	
6					36.7	60.1	NE. SW. SSW.	87	0.00	
7	30.179	47.3	42.2	83	1	59.4	SSW. SW.	164	0.00	
8	29.971	50.7	50.7	100	8	45.2	SSW. SW. WSW.	123	0.30	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.406	29.383	29.356	30.208	30.237	30.254	30.00
Temperature of Air	57.6	54.0	48.9	44.1	46.8	42.1	51.2
Temperature of Evaporation	58.6	54.7	43.6	45.6	46.6	48.5	52.2
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. —Notice. Notwithstanding the undoubted success which has attended the production of "The Lady of the Lake," it cannot be performed after Thursday, Dec. 19, in consequence of the preparations necessary for the Christmas Pantomime. —On Monday, Oct. 14, and during the week, will be performed the highly successful Grand Romantic Musical, and Spectacular Drama, entitled **THE LADY OF THE LAKE**, written and designed by Andrew Halliday, founded on the celebrated poem by Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated with magnificent scenery by William Beverly. Characters by Messrs. H. Sinclair, J. Dewhurst, W. Terries, E. Rosenthal, J. H. Barnes, D. Newton, and James Fernandez; Miss Maria B. Jones, Miss Kathleen Irwin, Miss Russell, Mrs. Aynley Cooke, &c. Increased Orchestra and numerous Chorus. The Dances, Revels, and Processions arranged by Mr. John Cornack. New Costumes, from the designs of an eminent artist. The whole of the Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. W. C. Levey. Preceded by a New and Original Farce, **FUN IN A FOG**, at Seven o'clock, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. To conclude with the Farce **IN POSSESSION**. Prices from 6d. to 4s. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault. —**BABIL AND BIJOU**, the fantastic Musical Spectacular Drama, by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Planché, Every Evening at Seven. The most magnificent production of modern times. Mrs. Howard Paul, Mrs. Billington, Miss Helen Barry, and Miss Annie Sinclair; Mr. Lionel Brough, Mr. J. B. Howe, Mr. Maas; Mdlles. Lavigne Traville and Henriette Dor appear in "Babil and Bijou." Prices of Admission from One Shilling to Four Guineas. No fees for booking, programmes, or cloak-rooms. Evening dress optional. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. Theatre &c. ja, Covent Garden.

**BABIL AND BIJOU.**—THE SEVENTH MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, at Two o'clock.—THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman. —Every Evening until further notice, an entirely original play, by W. G. Wills (Author of "Medea in Corinth," &c.), written expressly for this theatre, entitled **CHARLES L.**—Charles L., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar; Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Fauncefort; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabel Estlin. The play is produced with new and appropriate scenery by Haver Craven and H. Githbert. Performance will commence at Seven with **SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE**, concluding with **MY TURN NEXT**.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.** Bishopsgate. —On Monday, Oct. 14, 1872, at Seven o'clock, **DEAD OR ALIVE**: Herr and Mrs. J. Sandmann, and a Powerful Company, New Scenery, &c. Conclude with J. T. Douglas's **LAST OF THOMPSON'S VISIT**.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

The proceedings of the Church Congress are always interesting to those who will read the reports dispassionately, although it is easy to understand that they are not attractive to men of extreme views either way. The sacerdotalism of those who regard all attempts at Church reform, unless conducted by ecclesiastics *in camera*, as semi-profanity, and the excessive zeal of those who would discuss religious topics in the free and easy style of "a committee of ladies and gentlemen," are alike offended by the Congress, which takes (we think wisely) a middle course; and, while not refusing to entertain any decorous suggestions, or to listen to any becoming arguments, still maintains a certain dignity, and connects its sittings with devotional observances. We may add that it is scarcely fair in writers who habitually accuse the clergy of apathy

and unwillingness to move when all others are moving, to ignore, as is commonly done, the quantity of energy and of desire to advance which is manifested at these meetings. Let us disagree, if we like, with every speaker at Leeds—not that we have the least inclination to do so—but let us recognise in the speakers an honourable earnestness to promote what they consider the true interests of the Church and of religion.

The Congress, which this year meets under the leaden pall that normally hangs over Leeds, has been very largely attended, and distinguished names will be found among those of the leaders. But we do not lay much stress upon the presence of dignified ecclesiastics. The most satisfactory feature in the statistics of the Congress is the proof that it brings together so many of the working clergy, who know and feel the difficulties of the time. It is well, however, that the princes of the Church should grace such an assembly by taking part in its doings. These were opened by a service in the parish church of Leeds, by an eloquent sermon from the Archbishop of Armagh, and by choral music, which is described as having been exceedingly fine. His Grace selected a text which may have meant much to a hierarchy of a Church that has suffered worldly discouragement. "The street shall be built again, and the wall, in troublous times." It might be apart from our business to analyse the Archbishop's discourse; but we may remark that he fully vindicated the reputation of the Irish clergy for bold, coherent, and effective preaching, and in more than one respect the sermon deserves attentive study by "the average clergyman." The Bishop of Ripon delivered the inaugural address in the beautiful Townhall, and Dr. Bickersteth had much to say of an encouraging character. We note that at the close of his speech he called upon the vast assemblage for "an act of faith." He did not propose, as certain ecclesiastics of another age and race might have done, that the meeting should adjourn to an open space, and joyfully behold the burning of a few Dissenters—indeed, if the Bishop had been barred from this course by no other consideration, he could hardly have taken it in the presence of the Mayor of Leeds, who, being a Dissenter, has shown every kindness and courtesy to the Congress, himself attending it officially, as chief magistrate of the town—but he called on his audience "to rise as one man and repeat after him the Apostles' Creed." This was done, and the demonstration, significant in itself, is stated to have been very impressive. It was a formal declaration that the Church Congress would tolerate no "tampering with the landmarks."

The reading of papers and the delivery of speeches then began, Canon Fremantle leading off with a paper on our parochial system, and on special means of influencing the population. The lay element then came to the front, and Mr. Salt, the member for Stafford, took up the same theme. He recognised the value of the parochial system, and paid a warm tribute to the clergy; but he contended that the machinery had broken down in our large towns. He appears to consider that there should be considerable modification in the position and powers of Incumbents, and he aroused some disapprobation by insisting that the parish was not now, as of old, the parish of the people, but that of the parson. He called on the Church to show that it is still equal to the duties for the performance of which it was invested with its ancient privileges; and although Mr. Salt avoided any hint at that which was in the minds of many of his hearers, it was thus early that all their minds were led in the direction in which the Archbishop's text had pointed. After other addresses, Mr. Beresford-Hope, the Church's resolute champion, had his innings; and he was not for being subversive, but for supplementary and co-operative action. Mr. Hope did not miss the opportunity of reminding the Congress of the splendid work done in Leeds by Dr. Hook; but urged that no such work could have been performed in the face of the hostility confronted by Dr. Hook had he not possessed the powers which some would have restricted. Mr. Hope added that he was a believer in the congregational system, and he protested against the tyranny of driving a man to a church which was not the church of his convictions; a sentiment as wise as it was liberal, and one of which our Dissenting friends will probably not fail to make use.

We have indicated, rather than described, some of the speeches at the first meeting of the congress; but those to which we have alluded, and some others, will really repay perusal, a verdict which we are not over hasty to deliver in respect to platform utterances. They show that the hearts of the laity and clergy are in the work; and, whether the suggestions and remedies which are devised for the promotion of the interests of religion be for the most part valuable or not, there is ample sign that the Church is awakened, and we do not care to inquire too curiously how the process has been brought about. If Churchmen have been reading "between the lines" of any famous address, and believe that what has to be thought about once, twice, and thrice may, after all such cogitation, be attempted, they are certainly taking the wisest course in trying to prove to the nation that the existing ecclesiastical system needs but repair, and that its demolition would be a disaster. We seem to detect the presence of a certain uneasiness in the minds of the Congress, a certain suspicion that one of these days another "enormous boon" may be found to be in preparation. If this is the idea it may be a mistaken one; but it is certain that no better proof can be given that the Church desires



to be faithful to its trust than in the simple, zealous, earnest addresses of the Churchmen who assemble in conference at Leeds.

The frightful railway collision at Kirtlebridge, a few miles north of Carlisle, has naturally enough called the attention of the public once more to the management of the affairs of those joint-stock companies virtually authorised and empowered by law to monopolise the carrying business in different districts of the country. We forget the exact percentage of passengers injured or killed last year by what are described as railway "accidents," nor can we at the moment turn to the authoritative statistics which supply that information; but we know—as, indeed, everybody does—that the number of persons carried in safety to their destination was relatively enormous. The public is generally reminded of this fact in mitigation of the censure freely visited upon directors after the occurrence of some appalling calamity like that at Kirtlebridge. Doubtless there are points of view to which a reference to such figures might be apposite; but they are put to a very unjustifiable and misleading use when they are paraded for the purpose of palliating a preventable accident. The question which is thrust upon general attention by the crash on the Caledonian line is not what is the average proportion of travellers by railway who securely reach their journey's end, but what is the absolute number of victims who would not have been victims but for the culpable negligence which, at some point or another of railway administration, unnecessarily exposed the lives and limbs of confiding passengers to peril. Even if it were true that those who are seriously injured by railway casualties count, in relation to such as have travelled by them without injury, but as units to millions, it would neither explain nor justify the fact, wherever it can be proved, that "due diligence"—to use a now world-wide famous phrase—has not been given to ensure the traveller's safety.

We refrain from pronouncing judgment on a case which has yet to come under trial. Whether the station-master at Kirtlebridge was more unlucky than criminal will hereafter appear from the evidence which will be arrayed against him. But, whatever may be the verdict of the jury in this particular case, and in reference to this particular man, the public has already arrived at the conclusion—pretty unanimously too—that this was an accident of the kind that need not, ought not, and would not, have happened if there had not been gross official negligence somewhere. Of course, shareholders have to pay their fine for such occurrences in the shape of diminished dividends; but it is a fair question whether the kind of responsibility they impose upon their directors is compatible with a supreme desire to ensure the safety of the traffic the latter have to manage. Economy in relation to net profits seems to obtain a higher appreciation than economy of human life, and we very much fear that, in complete unison with the spirit of the age, even casualties such as that which startled the neighbourhood of Kirtlebridge are estimated by too many rather by the monetary cost they entail than by the terrible sum of misery they inflict.

The present rigid economy of directors strikes us as penny wise and pound foolish. Its result is to undermine the confidence of the public in the present system of railway administration. Too few servants, too lax supervision, and too much work for the staff and plant as they now exist, threaten to depreciate property which might be much more valuable than it is. Every accident resulting from negligence, or, indeed, from any cause which might have been foreseen and provided against, increases the public inclination to make all railway property State property, and to devolve upon Government the duties which have been deemed hitherto to belong more properly to joint-stock enterprise. It may be found necessary, if things proceed much longer as they do now, to rest the fee simple of railways in the State, and to let out on lease the working of them by contract. At any rate, some effective constraint should be authorised and exercised over private commercial undertakings in regard to the railways of the United Kingdom—so that peril to life and limb may not be made a consideration subordinate to a large balance on the right side of the annual account of profit and loss.

It is not too much, perhaps, to say that the telegram which announced the fire at the Escorial smote with dismay not only the people of Madrid, within whose possible range of sight the calamity occurred, but also evoked a sigh of regret from the bosom of cultivated society throughout the world. We shall not go back to our travelling manuals with a view to pick up descriptions of the place. It may suffice to say that it was at once a mausoleum and an occasional palace for Royalty; an immense monastery, once swarming with monks; a church, a library, a museum of art-treasures, and an edifice the vastness of which was regarded by Spaniards as "the Eighth Wonder of the World." Even if the building must be identified with the gloomiest chapters of Spanish history, and appears to be instinct with the spirit of Philip II. and with the cruel intolerance which he delighted to exercise, it is still, in the eyes of all true Spaniards, a link which binds their country to a brighter past, and which is contemplated with patriotic pride by all classes of the nation.

Happily, the fire was extinguished before serious harm

had been done. According to a statement made, after it was out, by the Minister of Finance to the Cortes, not a book, a manuscript, or a picture had been injured. Both the church and the palace have been left untouched by the conflagration, and their various and priceless treasures of art were for the most part safe. It is true the ceiling of the library was in peril of being broken through by the immense superincumbent weight of the debris which lay upon it; and, had that peril been realised, the magnificent frescoes which adorned it would have been crushed out of the list of the most valuable exhibitions of artistic genius which the world contains. But the fear has not been converted into fact, and hence the public may solace itself with the conclusion that, albeit the Escorial was struck with lightning from heaven, the damage inflicted upon it was but of trifling importance, and, it is said, will instantly be repaired at the sole cost of King Amadeus.

One is much disposed to speculate upon what might have been the ulterior effect upon the minds of the Spanish people if the vast pile of building and all the innumerable mementoes of Spanish history, Spanish manners, Spanish taste, and Spanish wealth which it covered had been reduced to ashes. It has sometimes happened that at the moment when a nation is passing through a process of political and moral regeneration that process has been hastened rather than impeded by the accidental destruction of their ancient memorials. The Spain represented by the associations connected with the Escorial is, perhaps, not the most elevating or refining model that can be brought under the contemplation of the Spanish people. One cannot but hope, however, that intellectual enlightenment and a rational love of political liberty will gradually permeate the whole body of the population, in spite of any opposing influence that might be powerfully operative upon them, derived from the continued possession of their principal national monument; and all people of generous sympathies will, in some sense, wish that the future of the Peninsula may escape the destructive passions of the late revolution with as little damage as the Escorial did from the blazing effects of the electric flash, and that whatever is to be prized as embodying the highest characteristics of Spanish virtue may still be left to solace and glorify the people of Spain to all coming generations.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, left Balmoral Castle on Thursday week for the Glassalt Shiel, her Majesty requiring change and quietude. Prince Arthur, who is staying at Balmoral, visited the Queen on Sunday. Her Majesty returned to Balmoral Castle on Monday, having derived benefit from her sojourn at the Glassalt Shiel.

The Marchioness of Ely, who is in waiting on the Queen, received at Balmoral the intelligence of the death of her brother, Mr. W. Hope Vere, of Craigie Hall. As her Majesty is living in strict retirement, the Marchioness has remained at Balmoral. Lady Churchill and Sir Howard Elphinstone have left the castle. The Rev. John Stuart, of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, arrived at Balmoral on Saturday last, and left on Monday.

The Court is expected to leave the Highlands early in the ensuing month, and to return to Windsor Castle.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went deerstalking yesterday (Friday) week, in the Ballochbuie forest. On Saturday last the Prince and Prince Arthur were present at a grand deer-drive in Invercauld Forest, when four stags fell to the Prince's rifle, one of which weighed seventeen stone. The Princess of Wales witnessed the chase, and joined the sportsmen at luncheon, which had been provided by Colonel Farquharson. Subsequently her Royal Highness drove to Invercauld House, and was present at the weighing of the deer, and afterwards partook of tea. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service, performed at Abergeldie Castle by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow. On Monday the Prince, Prince Arthur, and a large party were again present at a deer drive upon the Invercauld estates, it being the last of the season. The drive was on the south side of the Dee, from Glen Cluny, by Kenneth's Craig, to the Ballochbuie forest. The Prince brought down three stags and Prince Arthur one. Luncheon was provided by Colonel Farquharson. In accordance with existing arrangements, the Prince and Princess, with the members of their Royal Highnesses' family, will leave Abergeldie Castle on Monday next. The Prince and Princess, on their way south, will pass a few days with the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, at Chillingham Castle. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to arrive at Marlborough House on Friday next, and, after a short sojourn, to proceed to Sandringham House. Lord Carington has been on a visit to the Prince and Princess at Abergeldie.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, on Monday, en route for the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways to Dover, and embarked thence for Calais, on board the mail-steamer Wave, Captain Pittock—Captain Bruce, R.N., accompanying the vessel. The Prince and Princess proceeded from Calais to the Hôtel Chatham, Paris. Their Royal Highnesses, it is understood, will retain Cumberland Lodge as a residence.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Balmoral Castle on Wednesday from Gareloch, on a visit to the Queen. It is expected that Frogmore House, Windsor Great Park, will be appointed by her Majesty as a residence for the Princess and the Marquis.

His Excellency Chevalier Cadorna, the Italian Minister, has arrived at the Legation, in Hill-street, from Italy.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived in town from Ireland.

On Monday the festivities on the occasion of the majority of Lord Reidhaven, only son of the Earl of Seafeld, began. The Strathpey tenantry presented his Lordship with his portrait, painted in life-size by Sir Francis Grant, and the tenantry on the Seafeld estate, in Morayshire, presented him with two massive pieces of silver.

#### AN AUTUMN RAMBLE.

It is really time for something to be done, as the Rev. Canon Kingsley has lately remarked, to improve the education of our young ladies, if they are so foolish as to consult the first gipsy fortune-teller they meet at a field stile in their autumn ramble. This is what comes of reading novels; for see that book which Miss Georgiana holds in her left hand, while she yields the right hand to be explored by the cunning professor of prophetic palmistry! Was no better lesson taught by the Misses Richmall and Mangnall, of Minerva House Seminary, in the six years of Georgy's pupillage at that genteel boarding-school? How is it that her father and mother have been satisfied with bad spelling and weak summing, a little miscellaneous catechism, the lists of Roman Emperors and English Kings, the fingering of maps and globes, a few scraps of French, German, or Italian, a tasteless trick of strumming on the pianoforte, and the abuse of pencils or water colours in her careless attempts at drawing? But she can also dance, and she can play at croquet, and she can embroider in worsted, and she can "do crochet-work;" and she has read a great deal too much, and she has dreamt and sighed, or she has gossiped and flirted, and she never thought earnestly upon any question in her life! So here she is with a shilling for the gipsy, who meets her and sister Isabella in their morning walk through the squire's fields, just at the verge of the common where the vagrant tribe of Romany Rye have pitched their savage encampment. The ass and the horse, which browse the free pasture in sober content, will never be guilty of such folly; but they have not the privilege of reading sentimental or sensational romances, so that they are used to bear their burdens when they must, and to munch the grass or to lie down to rest when they may. We would address Georgiana and Isabella, not in Latin, but in the spirit of that wise ancient poet who thus rebuked a lady of his acquaintance for going to the fortune-tellers:—

Tu ne quæris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi,  
Fimem Di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios  
Tentaris numeros. Ut melius, quicquid erit, pati!

#### STRIKES, WAGES, AND PRICES.

The dispute between the firm of Messrs. Corbett and M'Clymont, the builders, and their workmen, which was kept up so long after the strike was ended in the other firms, has at last been settled, the masters agreeing to the full demands of the men as to time, and partially so as to payment. On closing the accounts of the carpenters' delegation at the Brown Bear, it has been found that the receipts in aid of the strike exceeded £7000. At a meeting, last Saturday, of delegates of carpenters and joiners elected to obtain uniformity of time and wages in the London district, it was resolved to terminate the movement.

On Wednesday evening the council of the operative bakers announced that the functions of the strike committee would at once cease, and the strike itself is over. Want of unity and funds are the alleged reasons for the collapse.

The saddle and harness makers of London have started a trade protection society for the purpose of improving the condition of the journeymen in these trades. According to the rules, the funds of the society are to be used for trade purposes only, and "in all attempts to alter the present condition of the trade the employers shall be invited to a conference with the workmen, and in all cases of dispute arbitration shall be resorted to if possible."

The goods porters on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway at Bolton have struck for an advance of 1s. and a reduction of two hours and a half per week. The London and North-Western porters have also struck work for an advance of pay.

Farriers, wheelwrights, fancy cabinetmakers, and gaswork labourers are the latest accessions to the strike brigade.

The Sheffield hairdressers have, it is said, resolved to increase the price of shaving and hairdressing 50 per cent, in consequence of the rise in the cost of labour and materials.

A scale of wages has been agreed upon by the employers in the Staffordshire potteries which gives an advance of 10 per cent in some of the branches.

The board of arbitration for the North of England manufactured iron trade assembled at Darlington on Tuesday. Mr. Rupert Kettle was arbitrator to decide upon several questions relating to wages at the different works where there was a want of uniformity in the prices paid. He gave his decision on some points, and left the others to the standing committee of the board, after laying down rules for their guidance.

The miners in the county of Durham have demanded from the coalmasters an advance of 15 per cent in their wages, which has been refused.

The colliery winders of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire have resolved to strike unless they receive 5s. per day of eight hours by the 14th inst. Three and sixpence per day of twelve hours was all that the same men were receiving at this time last year.

Notwithstanding the very high price to which coal has attained during the past few months, the terms were again advanced at Oldham on Monday morning. House coal has been advanced by the colliery proprietors of Oldham to purchasers at the mouth of the various collieries by 5s. a ton; engine coal or "burgie" by 2s. 6d. per ton. The colliers in the district obtained recently an advance of 15 per cent.

A meeting of iron and coal masters has been held at Cardiff, at which it was resolved to meet the claims of the men by combination; and, as a result, notices have been given at all collieries and ironworks in the Merthyr and Aberdare districts to terminate all contracts in four weeks.

At a meeting of the National Agricultural Union, held at Leamington, on Monday—Mr. Joseph Arch in the chair—it was decided to found a colony in Queensland, for which purpose the secretary was directed to advertise for 10,000 able farm labourers. A free passage is offered, and thousands of arable acres in the valleys on the eastern coast. The emigration movement, it is stated, is being rapidly promoted among the agricultural labourers of Dorset.

The members for West Norfolk addressed a portion of their constituents, yesterday week, at an agricultural dinner in the neighbourhood of Lynn. Sir William Bagge dealt with the labourers' strikes that had occurred in their neighbourhood, and recommended conciliation and forbearance to the farmers now that the winter was coming on.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, presiding, on Thursday week, at the Agricultural and Labourers' Friend Society, Great Braxted, Essex, said he believed such societies were holding out the hand of fellowship to all around, and were worthy of all support. It should never be overlooked that the value of labour in agricultural districts represented something more than the purely hard line of pounds, shillings, and pence. They had to look, not only to the accommodation which a man got in the way of cottage, which was all a high price could command in towns, but they had also to look at his days of sickness, when he was cared for by his employer, who was his friend, and who gave him during the winter employment which a purely commercial concern would withhold.





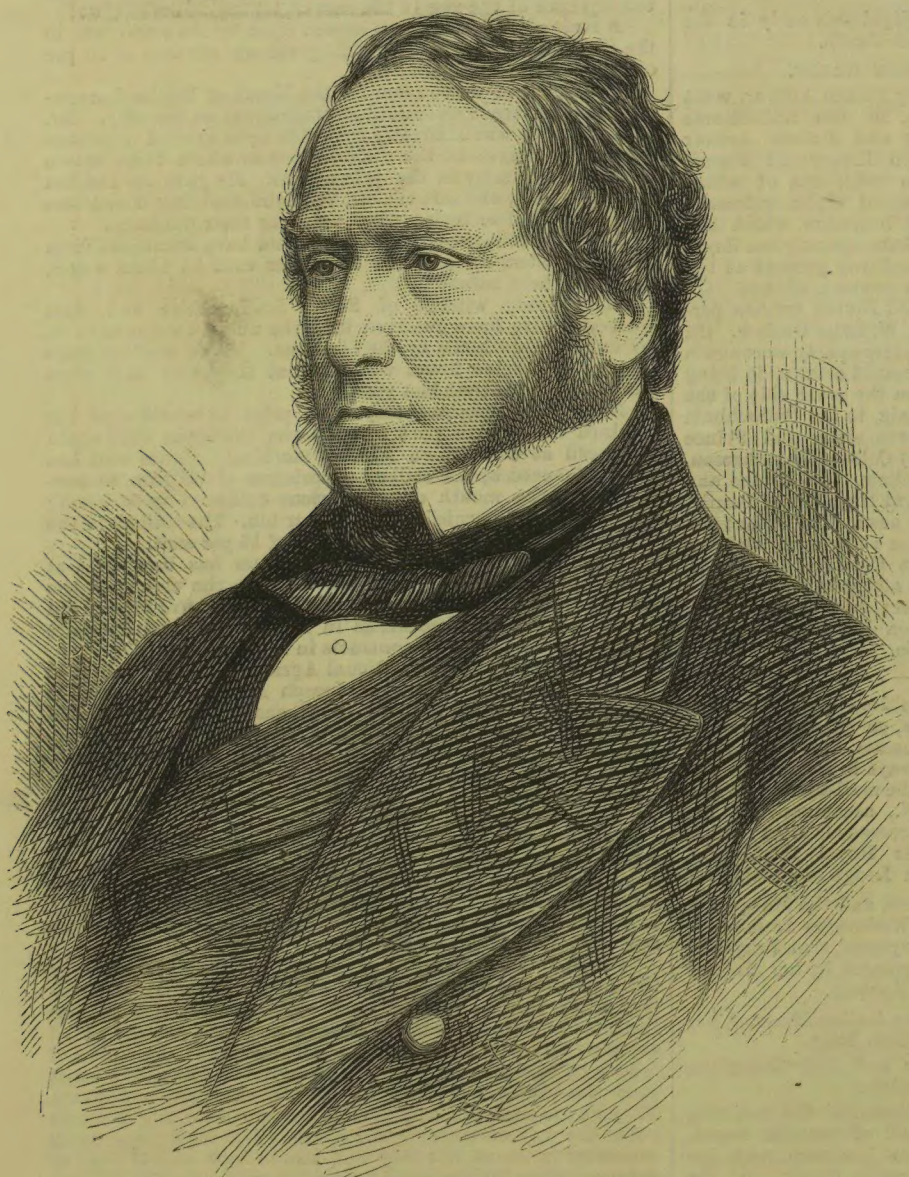
THE PERUVIAN EXHIBITION AT LIMA.

## THE LIMA EXHIBITION.

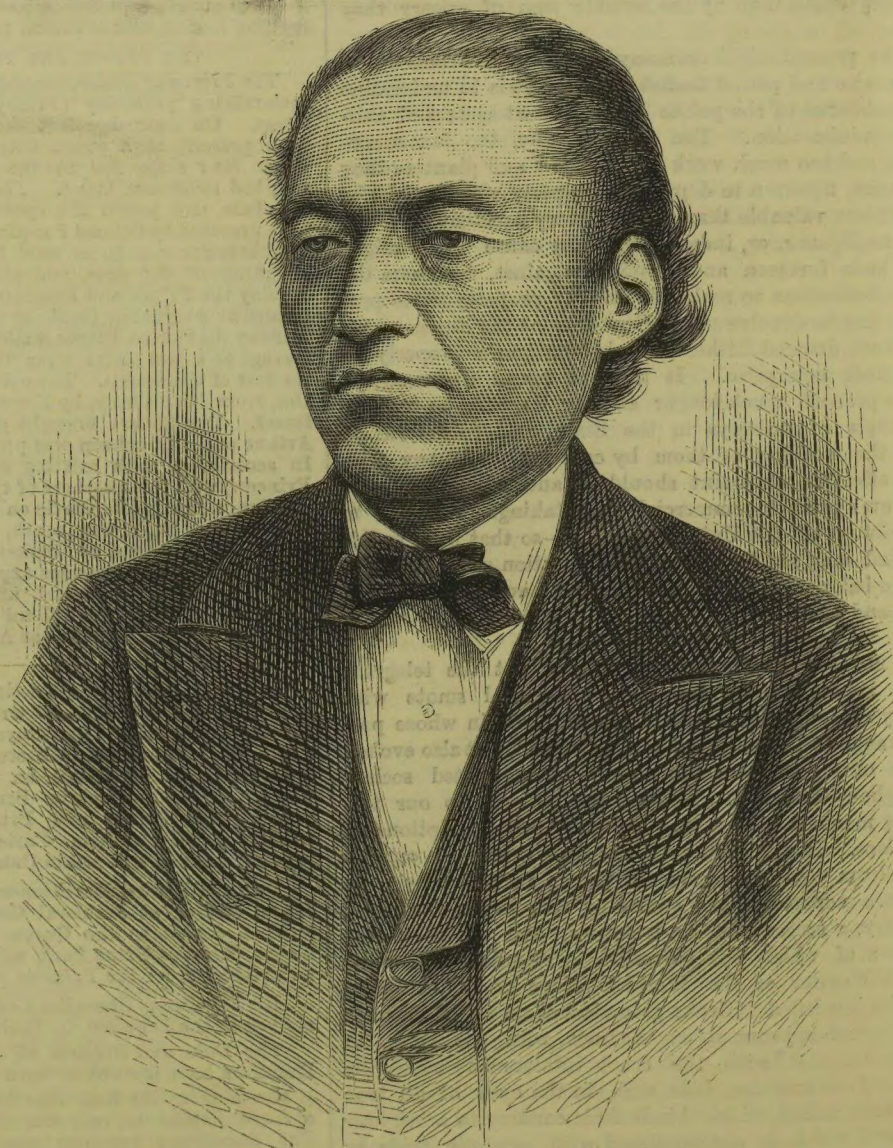
The Peruvian National Exhibition of Arts and Industry at Lima was opened at the beginning of July. The building erected for this Exhibition is of a stately aspect, and stands in a spacious park, one mile from the centre of the city, alongside the Chorillos Railway, near the Penitentiary and the Guadalupe Barracks. The architect was an Italian, Signor A. Leonardo. In the park, besides the Exhibition Palace, are several other detached buildings, a theatre, a refreshment-saloon, a conservatory, and a smoking-pavilion. The Exhibition

Palace is a square of buildings around the patio or open court, in which is a garden parterre, with a stand for musicians to play at the hour of the promenade. The four sides of the ground floor are occupied by the collection of Peruvian antiquities, the sculpture, bronze figures, and wood-carvings, the manufacture of cutlery, firearms, and saddlery, and samples of Chilean agricultural produce. In the galleries up stairs are the pictures, musical instruments, furniture, articles of drapery and millinery, and a variety of other objects. A large shed on the basement is filled with machinery working by steam or by hand. The adjacent gardens, which are beauti-

fully arranged, contain a Moorish pavilion for the reception of the President, an aviary, and an inclosure for native animals, with a mimic mountain. Besides the llamas and huanacos, and other quadrupeds of that country, a menagerie of foreign wild beasts, elephants, lions, and tigers, formed part of the Exhibition. It is to be feared, however, that the result has not been equal to the expectations of its designers and promoters; since the dreadful scenes of the late revolution at Lima, the murder of the President, and the fierce outbreak of party rage that ensued can hardly be favourable to an Industrial Exhibition.

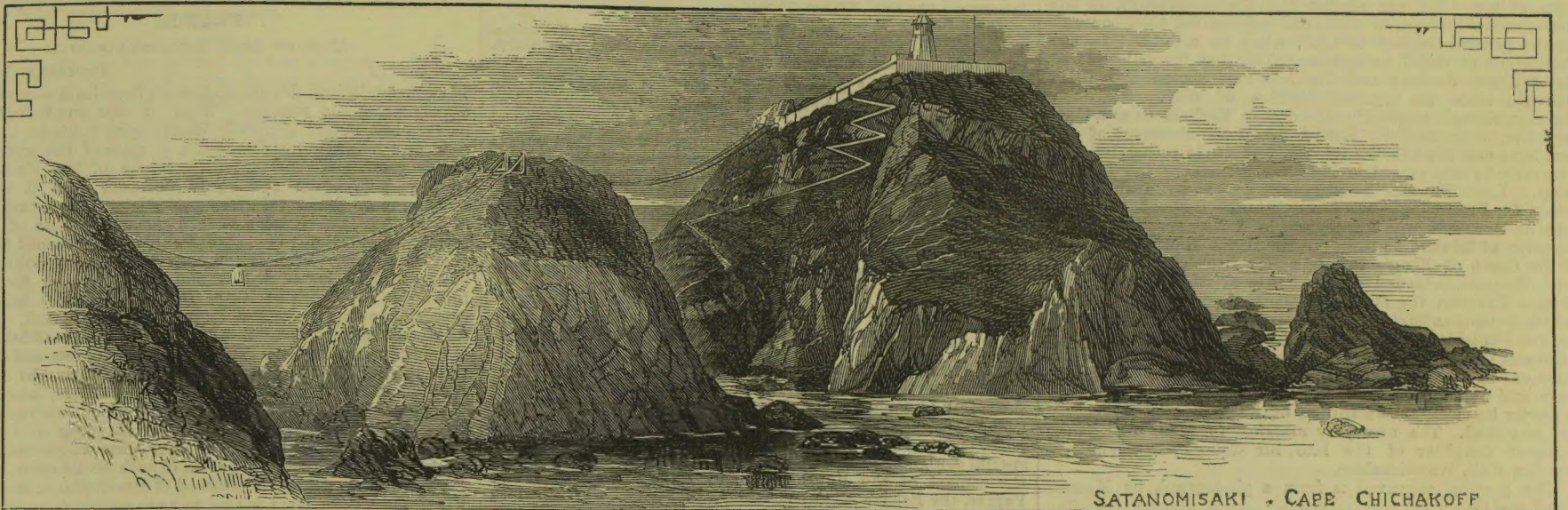


BARON HANMER, OF HANMER, FLINT.



SIONII IWAKURA, THE JAPANESE SPECIAL AMBASSADOR.



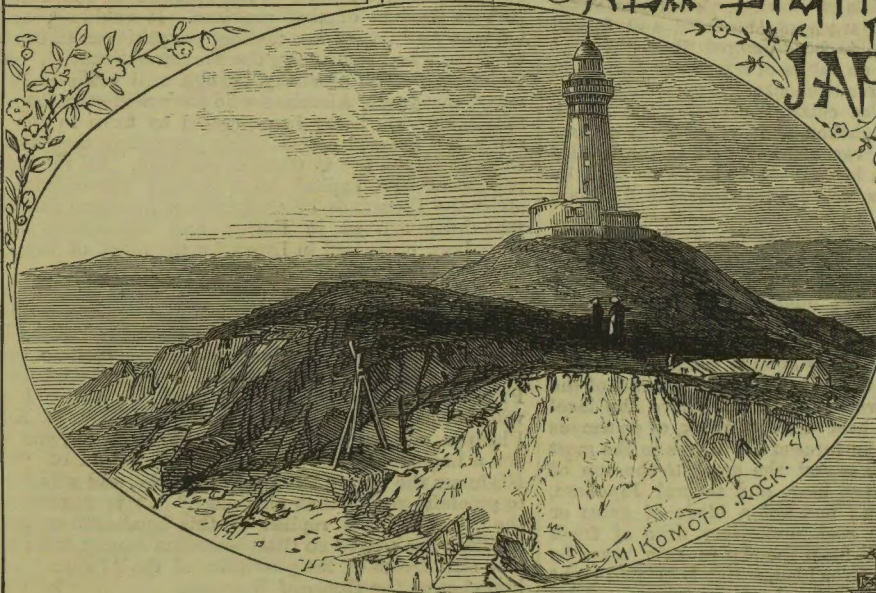


SATANOMISAKI - CAPE CHICHAKOFF

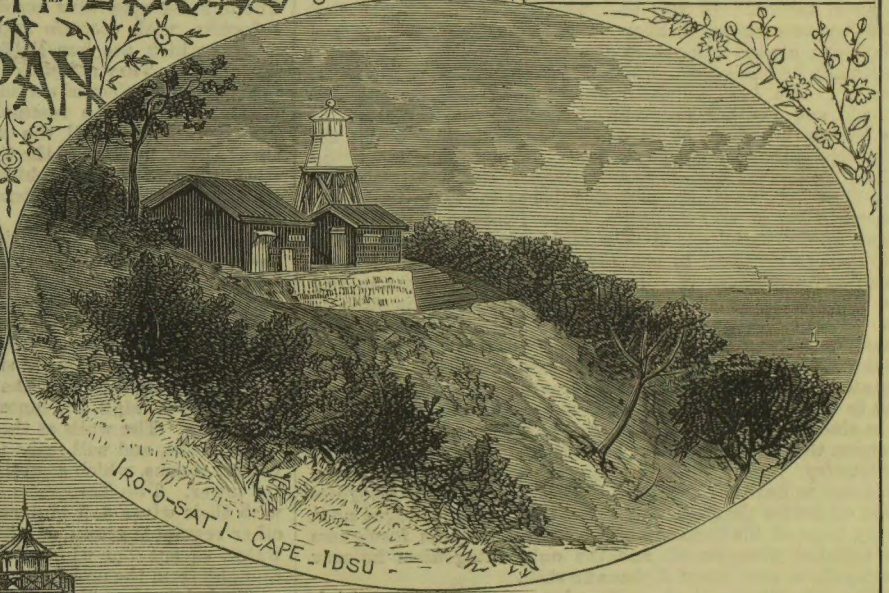


SIWOMISAKI.

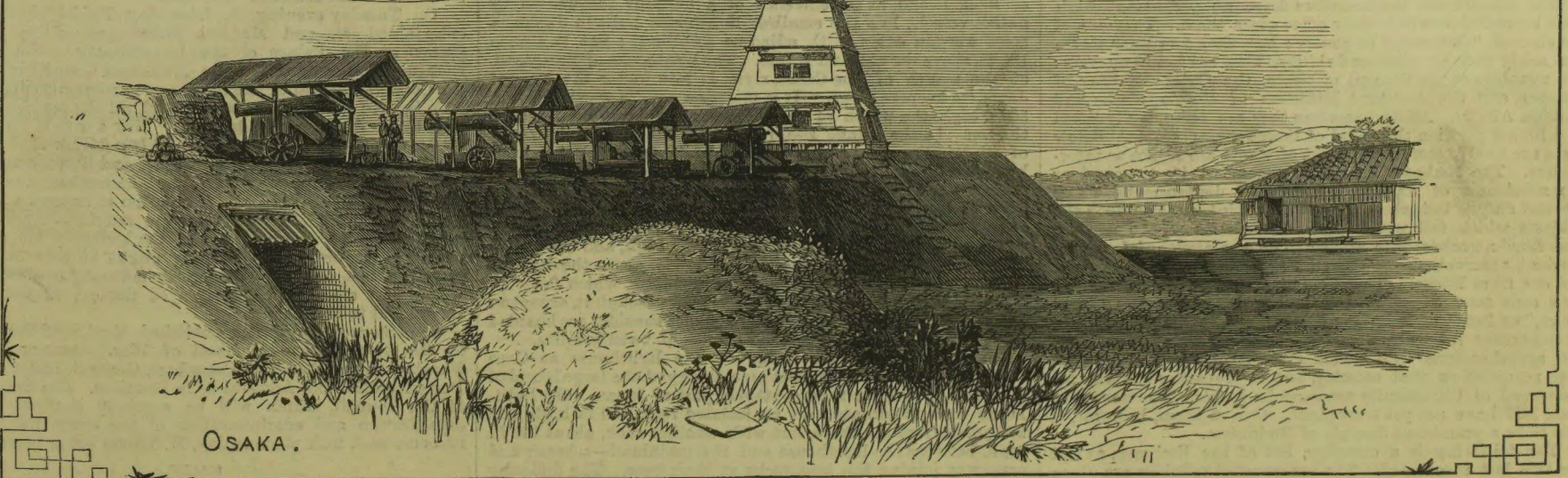
# NEW LIGHTHOUSES IN JAPAN



MIKOMOTO ROCK.



IRO-O-SATI - CAPE IDSU



OSAKA.



## THE NEW PEER, LORD HANMER.

Sir John Hanmer, of Bettisfield Park and Hanmer-hill, Flintshire, on whom her Majesty has been pleased to bestow a peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Hanmer, of Hanmer, in the county of Flint, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Hanmer, who died in 1818, and grandson of Sir Thomas Hanmer, the second Baronet, of Hanmer. He was born in December, 1809, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, but left the University without taking a degree. He succeeded to the family honours before he was quite of age. He was elected M.P. for Shrewsbury, in the Conservative interest, in 1832, and represented that borough till the general election of 1837, when he retired. In the Parliament of 1841-7 he represented Hull as the colleague of Sir William James; and he has represented the Flint boroughs since the general election of 1847. Sir John Hanmer, though originally returned to Parliament as a Conservative, supported Sir Robert Peel's abandonment of the corn laws and his adoption of the free trade principles, and for nearly twenty years has been ranked among the Liberal party. Lord Hanmer is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Flintshire. His family lineage descends from Sir John de Hammere, who was Constable of Carnarvon Castle in the reign of Edward I., through Sir David Hanmer, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, under Richard II., and Sir John Hanmer, who fell at the battle of Shrewsbury. Sir Thomas Hanmer, the fourth Baronet of an earlier creation (which became extinct in 1746), was for many years member, first for Flintshire and afterwards for Suffolk, in the reign of Anne and George I., and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1712. He held a seat in Parliament for thirty years, and was also distinguished as a man of letters, of which character his well-known edition of Shakspeare remains the best memorial. The new peer married, in 1833, Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Sir George Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, Warwickshire.

The portrait engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Maull and Co.

## THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Special Embassy from the Mikado of Japan, which is now in England, after visiting the United States of America, and which is going in turn to visit France, Germany, Russia, and the other European States, has a twofold object; first, to prepare the way, by preliminary negotiations, for a revision of existing treaties between Japan and the Western Powers; secondly, to examine the administrative, social, industrial, commercial, and financial conditions of the different countries of Christendom, with a view to the reforms now commenced or intended in Japan. It is believed also that the Embassy will endeavour to make a final settlement of the Simonosaki indemnity question between Japan, the United States, England, France, and Holland. Of the whole amount of the indemnity about one half remains unpaid at present; and it is understood that the Embassy will propose to all the parties interested, that, instead of paying the balance now due, the Mikado shall declare Simonosaki an open port, and thereby comply with the original wishes of the Treaty Powers interested. The members of the Embassy have been at Manchester, inspecting the cotton factories, during the past week, and have since gone to Edinburgh.

The chief Ambassador, Sionii Iwakura, late Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan, is a member of that class of the nobility which has always been especially attached to the Mikado's Court, and the lowest amongst whom was superior in rank to the Daimios, when that class of nobility existed. They claimed to be descended from the younger branches of the Imperial family. It may be interesting to those acquainted with Japanese history to know that Iwakura is of the house of Minamoto, always famous in the early annals of the nation. Politically he holds a grade in no respect inferior to his social position. He has the third title in the Empire, only the Mikado and another *suge* named Sanjo preceding him. In the Ministerial system of Japan the highest office under the Sovereign is that of "Daijo daijin." This is followed by "Sa daijin," or left great man, and "U daijin," or right great man. The three are, however, seldom filled at the same time. At present there is no "Sa daijin," but Iwakura is the great officer of the right, which is a higher station than many of the Tycoons ventured to ask for, although the more aspiring occasionally attained it. In November last he was merely the First Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his promotion to his present high office was intended to give additional importance to the Embassy of which he is the head. Iwakura is stated to be the most able and keenest of the representatives of the present Japanese Government. His conversion to the principle of toleration was slow, but now appears to be sincere. Up to a recent period he did not even conceal his aversion to foreigners, whom he regarded as the invaders of his country. When brought into contact with foreign Ministers, he is said to have taken a sort of pride in refusing to recognise them otherwise than officially. But this is all changed now. Every trace of his former hostile feeling towards foreigners has certainly disappeared, and the only antagonism he now displays is in contests of diplomatic skill.

The subordinate Ambassadors have no permanent high rank beyond that which their office gives them. They are of the class of "Samurai," or gentry; but they owe their elevation solely to their talent and ability. They are five in number: two members of the Council of State, the Chief Minister of Finance, and the Assistant Ministers of Public Works and Foreign Affairs. As Ambassadors they are temporarily lifted to a higher position than that of their regular offices. Below these are twelve secretaries, most of whom are to act as interpreters. The Embassy also is accompanied by twenty-four Commissioners of various Government departments, whose special duty is to investigate and collect information upon the subjects which fall within their administration. There are also four Attachés, who appear to be commissioned for independent observation—two from Jeddo, one from Kanagawa, and one from Hiogo. Two Commissioners have also recently been sent from Japan to join the Embassy from the "Ji gi Kuan," or Board of Religious Rites, whose inquiries may have an important influence, not only in removing the suspicions and apprehensions with which systems of foreign faith are now regarded in that country, but in preparing the way for the spread of Christianity amongst its people. The names of these last have not yet transpired. One of them, however, is said to be a prominent disciple of Buddhism.

The following is a complete list of the Embassy, except the two last mentioned. The accentuated syllables are given for the benefit of those who may come in contact with the various members, and who may wish to know the exact pronunciation of their names. The Italian vowel sounds are followed:—

First Ambassador and Plenipotentiary—Iwakura. "U daijin."  
Vice-Ambassadors—Kido and Takayoshi. Counsellors of State: O'Kubo, Minister of Finance; I'to, Assistant Minister of Public Works; Yamaguchi, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Secretaries of the First Class—Tanabe and Shiwoda, French and English Interpreters; Gah and Fukuchi, English Interpreters.

Secretaries of the Second Class—Watanabe and Komatsu, German Interpreters; Hayashi and Kameda, English Interpreters.  
Secretaries of the Third Class—Kawaji and Yamamouchi, English Interpreters.

Secretaries of the Fourth Class.—Ando, English Interpreter; Ikeda, French Interpreter.

Commissioners of Departments.—War—Yamada, Major-General; Hara, Dutch Interpreter. Imperial Household—Higashikuni, Chief of Imperial Attendants; Murata, Finance—Tanaka, K, Wakayama, A, be, Sugiyama, Tominu, Yasuba.

Public Instruction.—Jánaka H., Director of Imperial College; Nagayo, Nakashimi, English Interpreters; Imamura, French Interpreter; Uchimura, Kon'do, German Interpreters.

Judiciary.—Sasaki, Assistant Minister of Justice; Hiraka, English Interpreter; Oka-u-chi, Nakano, Nagano.

Public Works.—Hida, Oshima, U'rin, English Interpreters.

Honorary Attachés.—Nómura, Secretary of Foreign Office; Nakayama, Acting Governor of Hiogo; Utsumi, First Councillor of Kanagawa; I'tau-tsuji, Officer of Public Ceremonials.

Several Japanese of more or less distinction travel with the Embassy. Amongst these are the ex-Daimios of Awa and of Hizen, both very young men. Awa, under his family name of Machiska, was for a while one of the regular scholars of the Government school at Jeddo. He is accompanied by his wife and several other ladies belonging to the families of other ex-Daimios his relatives.

The Special Embassy, which is described above, must not be confounded with the ordinary Japanese Legation in this country. The resident Minister here, Terashima Munenori, arrived about the same time, his appointment being the first of its kind.

## THE LIGHTHOUSES OF JAPAN.

The Japanese Government has of late years bestowed much attention on the establishment of a system of lighthouses for the safety of commercial shipping all round the coasts of that island empire. A particular section of the Public Works Department, with an office at Bentein, in Yokohama, under a special commissioner named Sano Tsume Tani, is charged with the control of the lighthouses and light-ships. Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister resident in Japan, was asked in 1866 to give his assistance, and obtained for this department, through our Board of Trade, the services of Mr. R. H. Brunton, civil engineer, who arrived in 1868. The advice of a commission, formed of the senior English, French, and American naval officers on the station, was sought to determine the places for lighthouses in the Bay of Jeddo. Two lighthouses—namely, those at Kanonsaki and Nosima—were first erected; and the French engineers belonging to the Japanese naval arsenal at Yokoska have since provided lighthouses also at Jokasima and Sinagawa. Mr. Brunton's first task was to examine the shores of the Suwonada, or Inland Sea, which lies between the large islands of Nippon, Sikok, and Kiusiu, like St. George's Channel between England and Ireland. He made a report early in 1869 upon the fit situations for lighthouses in that sea; and his recommendations were approved by the British and foreign naval officers, and by the captains of the American mail-steamers. The Japanese Government then ordered the lighthouses to be built, which has been done, and most of them are in full operation.

The lighting apparatus has been supplied and put up by Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, engineers to the Commissioners of Northern Lights at Edinburgh. The lighthouses are substantially built, of stone, of iron, of wood, or of ashlar; the materials varying for each place according to the height of the tower, its site, and the strength of construction required, as well as the local supply, and the accessibility of the station. At every sea station there is a good stone-built house of five rooms, for the European lightkeeper, with wooden houses for two or three Japanese assistant lightkeepers; but at the rock stations there are two European keepers, with a double staff. The lighting apparatus consists of Stevenson's holophotalised reflectors, with dioptric appliances of the third and fourth orders, which are less liable to be deranged than those of larger size. They are placed on tables of a peculiar design, to neutralise the effect of earthquake shocks. A native Japanese vegetable oil, which resembles colza, is used for the lights. The inspection of all the lighthouses is made three or four times a year, by some of the Government officials, in the paddle-wheel steamer Thabor, which belongs to the service, and by which stores and provisions are conveyed to the different stations.

A narrative of a tour of inspection, by Mr. F. Bevil, which has been reprinted from the *Japan Mail*, gives a minute description of all the lighthouse stations; but the views presented in our Engravings, from photographs taken on the spot, will show how several of them are situated. Rock Island, or Mikomoto, near Simoda, is a very lonely place; a bare rock in the sea, about six miles outside the harbour, rises to a height of 90 ft., and the tower, built on the summit of the rock, is 64 ft. high, the lantern being 160 ft. above the level of the sea. The walls at the base are 6 ft. thick, of enormous stone blocks, and will resist the force of the waves in the most violent storms, which sometimes cast the spray to the top of the tower. Two Europeans live here, and several Japanese, with their wives and children; but not a blade of grass or other vegetable grows on the rock, and every drop of fresh water, except that which falls from the sky in rain, must be brought from the mainland. Cape Idsu, which is within sight of Rock Island, at the entrance of a harbour frequented by native vessels, has the smallest lighthouse built in Japan, a mere wooden cabin, with adjacent dwellings; but it stands 185 ft. above the sea, and is safe. The lighthouse of Temposan, at the mouth of the Osaka river, is left under the care of Japanese keepers alone. It is merely a square wooden tower, 30 ft. high, the width of which gradually narrows to 9 ft. at the top. In the Inland Sea, famous for the beautiful scenery of its winding shores and many islands, several lighthouses have been provided. There is one also at Wadanomisaki, at the entrance to Hiogo Bay, but its site is of no great elevation. That of Siwomisaki, which is included in our Illustrations, is at the extremity of a point of land near the harbour of Osima, on the east coast. The lighthouse stands high, and rises 65 ft. from the ground, to an elevation of 155 ft. above the sea. It is an octagonal tower, built of timber beams, which form an open framework, allowing the wind to blow through it, except on the ground floor and in the top story, where the sides are boarded in. The light is visible at the distance of twenty miles.

Satanomisaki is the name of the lighthouse at Cape Chichakoff, the southernmost promontory of the large island of Kiusiu, which is the most southerly part of Japan. The lighthouse here is situated on an isolated rock, 180 ft. high, and 200 yards from the shore, but with another rock, about 100 ft. high, between the lighthouse and the mainland—a beach and causeway joining the two rocks at their base. The difficulty of crossing in boats when the sea is rough and the current runs strong has suggested the expedient of a wire rope suspended on high, with a travelling cage moved to and fro by a rope and windlass on each side, to allow the inmates of the lighthouse, in any weather, safe communication with the shore. The lighthouse tower of Satanomisaki is constructed of iron, octagonal in shape, and painted white; there are sleeping-rooms on the ground floor. The dwelling-houses of this station are on the mainland.

In connection with our notice of these important works, which have cost the Japanese Government a sum of about 930,000 dols., including maintenance, repairs, and salaries during three years, we give some figures of the Japanese labourers employed in the workshops at Yokohama. The iron and wooden lighthouses were framed and fitted at that establishment, and two light-ships were constructed there, under the superintendence of the chief engineer.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 10.

The great religious demonstration at Lourdes has passed off in a very peaceable manner. When it was announced, a few months ago, it was generally looked upon more as a political than as a religious manifestation, in spite of the protestations of its promoters—influential members of the French aristocracy—who again and again declared that it would be nothing more than a religious gathering. The recent troubles at Nantes, on the occasion of the passage of some of the pilgrims through that town, considerably strengthened the belief that the manifestation would turn out to be a political one. The vast majority of the 30,000 pilgrims who flocked last Sunday to the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes seem, however, to have been actuated by purely religious zeal. Cries of "Vive la France!" and "Vive le Pape!" were plentiful enough; but these were rather the exclamations of patriots and Catholics than of political partisans. The procession was imposing enough. Three hundred and fifteen banners, headed by a black velvet one from Alsace, and one covered with crape from Metz, which were saluted with much clapping of hands and loud cries of "Vive l'Alsace!" were borne in procession early in the afternoon from the parish church of Lourdes to a large grassy plain in the neighbourhood of the Grotto of Massavielle, where the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to the young shepherdess Bernadette Soubirons. In the centre of this plain a large altar had been erected, in front of which the Archbishop of Auch and the Bishops of Luçon, Tarbes, Carcassonne, Mende, Aire, Agen, and Montauban, who, followed by their clergy, had walked at the head of the procession, took their stand. The pilgrims and their banners were dispersed over the plain. After mass had been performed and the banners blessed, the Archbishop of Auch delivered a short discourse, which was, however, but very imperfectly heard. The Grotto, which was thronged during the daytime, was brilliantly illuminated after nightfall, and bonfires were lighted on all the surrounding hills, which re-echoed until far into the night with the chants of innumerable processions of pilgrims. Sixteen members of the National Assembly—among whom were the Marquis de Franclicu, the Count de Belcastel, and M. de Gavardie—took part in the demonstration.

M. Gambetta's tour is at length over, and the ex-Dictator has returned to Paris. He is reported to be far from well, owing to the fatigue which he has been obliged to undergo in the course of his recent peregrinations through Savoy and Dauphiné. The five officers—not twenty, as a London newspaper reported—who took upon themselves to call upon the "agitator" at Grenoble have been transferred, by order of the Minister of War, to different regiments, and, in addition, sentenced each to sixty days' arrest. The Mayor of Irigny, too, who presided at a Republican banquet on Sept. 22, has been fined 100f. for having done so without the authority of the Government.

The news from Alsace-Lorraine continues to be of a most gloomy character, and does not redound to the credit of the present masters of that province. It would appear that the German authorities are making perquisitions in the houses of all those who have chosen the French nationality. At Nancy, which is French territory, though still occupied by the Germans, the young Alsatians who have neglected choosing their nationality are being incorporated by force in the Prussian army, the general commanding pretending that wherever the German troops are is German territory. All the chief newspapers of the capital have opened subscription lists to assist the thousands of unfortunate Alsatis and Lorrainers who have arrived in Paris; and committees of succour have been organised in Lyons for the relief of the emigrants who have taken refuge in that city.

A curious story comes from the Château de la Grave, in the Gironde, where the Duke Decazes has been entertaining the Count and Countess de Paris. On Thursday last the Duke had invited several Deputies and general councillors to meet the Count and Countess at déjeuner. Among these latter was M. Princeteau, a Deputy and Quæstor of the National Assembly, who, upon being presented to the grandson of King Louis Philippe, addressed him thus:—"Monseigneur, you see before you a Legitimist who salutes in the person of your Royal Highness the future Dauphin of France, and who is impatient to proclaim you in that character." It is not recorded what the Count de Paris replied to this bombastic speech, but the incident has caused no little sensation among those politicians who still dream of the possibility of the "fusion" of the two branches of the House of Bourbon.

On Tuesday evening M. Léon Say, Préfet of the Seine, entertained M. and Madame Thiers and Mlle. Dosne at dinner at the Palace of the Luxembourg. Not a single Radical member of either the Municipal Council of Paris or the Council-General of the Seine was present, although all had been invited; but, on the other hand, all the members of the Right sat down to the banquet. Not a single speech was made, and no toasts were drunk. After dinner M. Thiers and the Préfet received some 200 political and literary notabilities in the drawing-room of the Petit-Luxembourg, when the President of the Republic took occasion to express a hope that in rebuilding the Hôtel de Ville the municipality would preserve the reception-rooms and the galleries set apart for festivities, in order that the city might be able to worthily entertain not only the illustrious personages of the whole world, but also the Sovereigns of Europe, if that honour should fall to its share.

The *Journal Officiel* has published the list of the members of the new Supreme Council of War. Among them are Marshals MacMahon and Canrobert, General Ladmirault, the Duc d'Aumale, and Admiral de la Roncière. The first meeting of the council, which will be specially charged with the organisation and administration of the army, but not with its command, took place to-day, M. Thiers being present.

## SPAIN.

It is stated by the *Iberia* and other Madrid papers that another attack has been made on the King. Two men concealed behind a statue near the palace threw a large stone at his Majesty, with the intention, it is alleged, of killing him. The stone, however, fell at the King's feet. The men succeeded in escaping.

At the sitting of the Congress yesterday week the Foreign Minister stated that Spain was desirous of entering into a commercial treaty with England for reducing the duties on



Spanish wines, and that the Spanish Envoy in London had received instructions to that effect. An amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was proposed, asking for the abolition of slavery. The House refused, on Saturday last, by 161 to 57, to take it into consideration.

## PORTUGAL.

The Duke de Loulé, President of the Chamber of Peers, has sent in his resignation, in consequence of his being of opinion that the special convocation of the Chamber of Peers to judge the Marquis d'Aujeja, a leader of the recent insurrectionary movement, was illegal. The King has written a letter accepting the Duke's resignation.

## DENMARK.

The Parliament was opened by the King in person on Monday last. In the speech from the throne his Majesty said that the Schleswig question was still open, but that he preserved the firm hope of a satisfactory solution. By a revision of the law respecting the national defences the country would be rendered as powerful as possible, according to the means at its disposal. His Majesty also referred to the increasing prosperity of the kingdom, and to the cordial relations existing between Denmark and Sweden. Among the measures announced as about to be submitted to the Diet is a bill for the better education of the people in middle-class schools. The Budget which was laid before the House shows a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 768,000 rigsdollars. The Diet was prorogued on Wednesday until Dec. 2.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

The funeral of the late King Charles XV. took place at Stockholm on Wednesday morning, amidst the deepest sympathy of the inhabitants, who strewed the path and funeral car with flowers. The members of the Royal family and the Princes of Waldeck and Wied headed the procession, which was likewise attended by the diplomatic body and the special envoys sent by foreign Courts. The remains of the deceased monarch were deposited in the Rittterholm Church.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Delegation resumed the debate on the Foreign Budget on Thursday week. After most speakers had expressed their agreement with Count Andrassy's policy, the secret service fund was voted in its entirety by the Delegation as required by the Government, with only two dissenting votes—viz., the Slavonic Deputy Poklukau and the Tyrolean Delegate Greuter. The remaining provisions for the foreign department were then passed without debate. In Saturday's sitting Count Andrassy pointed out that, as regards the political situation, though the foreground of the picture presented a peaceful aspect, the background did not afford a prospect of lasting peace. Austria's relations with most Powers were of the best possible character; but, in order fully to carry out a defensive peace programme, it was necessary to provide the Government with the requisite resources for ensuring peace by its own individual strength. He emphatically repelled any other interpretation of the Government's policy. This statement was received with applause. An adjournment of the Budget debate was occasioned on Tuesday by the absence of the Ministers from the sitting. They were required at a Council held by the Emperor on his arrival at Buda.

## SERVIA.

A telegram brings the substance of Prince Milan's speech on the opening of the Skuptschina. The Prince acknowledged the marks of attention he had received from the Sublime Porte, the guaranteeing Powers, and other friendly States, and thanked the people for the affection manifested by them on his ascending the throne. He dwelt upon the progress already made by Serbia; but was of opinion that numerous important tasks still required to be accomplished, mentioning particularly the improvement of means of communication, the strengthening of the landwehr, commercial and agricultural reforms, education, and the removal of various defects in the laws.

## AMERICA.

It is announced by telegraph that the Republicans, or Grant party, have gained a majority of 25,000 in Pennsylvania, and probably of 15,000 in Ohio, Indiana being claimed by both sides. These results are considered so important as an indication of the probable issue of the contest next month that already the opinion prevails that Mr. Greeley has scarcely any chance of success. The *New York Herald* even regards the campaign as virtually over. This opinion is not, however, shared by the *New York Tribune*, which thinks that Mr. Greeley's prospects are still excellent.

Election riots have transferred themselves from the southern to the northern States. There has been another at Cincinnati, in which a negro assemblage exchanged pistol-shots with a Democratic procession.

The season at Baden is stated to have been a most excellent one. Up to Oct. 1 the number of bathers had exceeded 14,000.

Mr. Eden, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has in-dorsed Sir A. Phayre's plan for utilising monastic schools.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has arrived at Constantinople, and has been entertained by the Sultan.

The screw-steamer *Hilda*, of Liverpool, a ship of 1200 tons, bound from Archangel, is reported to be lost, with all hands.

The King of Denmark has conferred the order of Knight of the Dannebrog upon Captain Harvey, R.N., the inventor of the torpedo bearing his name.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Oct. 24; via Brindisi, on the evening of Nov. 1.

The Japanese Minister in Paris has sent to M. Thiers a powder-horn in mother-of-pearl and ivory, carved by one of the most celebrated artists of Nagasaki.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred the order of Merit for Ladies on the Countess Mary of Flanders and the Duchess Helen of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Angustenburg.

The *Times* has received a special telegram from Wellington, New Zealand, with the date of Oct. 7, which states that Mr. Stafford's non-confidence resolutions against the Ministry have been carried.

The Montenegrin Senate has determined to punish all persons who may be convicted of participation in the disturbance on the frontier. It is hoped that this unusual concession will be satisfactory to the Porte.

Cholera is announced to have made its appearance on the Aland Islands, better known to English readers through one of their fortified ports—Bomarsund. On the coasts of Sweden and Norway quarantine regulations have been proclaimed.

A telegram from Teheran announces that the Shah has presented to Malcolm Khan, the Nazim-ul-Mulk, his miniature set in diamonds, the highest honour which can be conferred by an Oriental monarch on a subject.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Astley, Benjamin Buckle Gifford, to be Rector of Cadeby, Leicestershire.  
Beazor, J.; Rector of Portland, Dorset.  
Bell, Walter; Honorary Canon in the Collegiate Church, Isle of Cumbrae.  
Brittan, Charles; Vicar of St. Peter's, Clifton Wood, Clifton.  
Brown, Henry; Canon in the Collegiate Church, Isle of Cumbrae.  
Blunt, William; Rector of Chester-le-Street.  
Bulpit, W. T.; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, North Meols, Lancashire.  
Campbell, Colin; Vicar of Ambleside, Westmorland.  
Clayton, Lewis; Vicar of St. James's, Dallington, Northants.  
Collinson, George; Perpetual Curate of Oakengates, Salop.  
Coney, Edward Cecil; Perpetual Curate of Highbridge.  
French, William Stephen; Rector of Cowlam.  
Green, Edward William; Rector of Arvington, Hants.  
Hamilton, Walter; Vicar of West Langdon, Kent.  
Harris, William Ware; Rector of Coity, Glamorganshire.  
Harris, Joseph; Rector of Sheepy with Batcliffe Cusley, Leicestershire.  
Horne, John; Canon of the Collegiate Church and College, Isle of Cumbrae.  
Jeppings, George William; Rector of Eythorne, Kent.  
Joyce, Conway; Curate of St. Luke's, South Lyncombe.  
Kayss, J. B.; Rector of Nether Denton, Cumberland.  
Mangin, S. W.; Rector of St. Martin's, Salisbury.  
Neville, Hastings Mackelcan; Rector of Ford, Northumberland.  
Ostrehan, Joseph Duncan; Rector of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.  
Pelham, the Hon. Francis Godolphin; Rector of Upton Pyne, Devon.  
Phipps, Henry Bennett; Vicar of Shalford, Essex.  
Price, Henry Mitchinson Coverley; Perpetual Curate of St. Andrew's, Jersey.  
Richardson, H. H.; Honorary Canon in the Collegiate Church, Isle of Cumbrae.  
Rogers, H. G.; Vicar of Cranborne, Dorset.  
Stedman, John; Chaplain of the Bath United Hospital.  
Theed, Joseph Vernon; Curate of East and West Cranmore.  
Wilkinson, W. B.; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Stonehouse, Devon.

The Rev. James Farmer, on leaving the curacy of Croft, Leicestershire, has been presented with a silver épergne.

On the 3rd inst. the foundation-stone of St. Augustine's Church, Blackheath, was laid by Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P.

On the 30th ult. the new iron mission Church of St. Michael and All Angels, situated on the Lower Mounts, Northampton, was opened by the Bishop of Peterborough, who preached.

A diocesan synod was held at Oxford on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Bishop, who thanked his clergy for the hearty response they had made to his summons.

On the 27th ult. there was a large gathering at Crowthorne, in the parish of Sandhurst, on occasion of laying the corner-stone of the district Church of St. John the Baptist by Mrs. Walter, of Bearwood.

The new Church of St. John the Evangelist, at North Woolwich, in the parish of St. Mark, Victoria Docks, from designs by Mr. C. E. Giles, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Rochester on the 26th ult.

At the Bishop's Library, Truro, there has been received a valuable addition from Prebendary Ford, who has sent his promised gift of theological works, comprising 1220 volumes, best editions, and handsomely bound.

A new church, capable of holding about 250 persons, was opened at Perranporth, in the parish of Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, on the 1st inst., by the Bishop of Exeter. Services had been conducted in an old mine drying-house for eighteen years, which would only contain 110 persons. The architect was Mr. E. M. Perry, son of the Vicar, and the cost about £800. The Bishop preached.

The second annual conference of the clergy and lay representatives of the diocese of Peterborough took place in the Townhall, Northampton, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough. There were present the Duke of Grafton, Lord Penrhyn; Sir A. G. Hazle-rigg, Bart; Mr. W. U. Heygate, M.P.; Mr. A. Pell, M.P.; Major Cartwright, M.P., and about 200 delegates from the arch-deaconries of Leicester and Northampton.

The parish church of Stalham, Norfolk, was reopened on the 1st inst., with a special service, on the completion of its restoration. A new reading-desk, elaborately carved in oak, the gift of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Neville White, has been placed on the former site of the pulpit. A new altar service has been presented to the church by the Rev. W. Melville and Mrs. Pigot. The cost, £404, has been provided; the major part being contributed by the Vicar, his family, and friends.

On the 26th ult. the old parish church of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, was reopened for Divine service, after a complete renovation of three parts of the edifice. The Bishop of Gloucester preached, and afterwards celebrated the holy communion. The church is one of those churches in the Fairford district in which John Keble often officiated, Mr. Keble's father being a former Rector. The Rev. T. Keble, of Bisley, was a munificent contributor to the work of restoration.

On the 1st inst. the church of West Rainton, Durham, which was erected in 1863, was finished by the erection of the tower, an event celebrated by a special service, when Canon Boyd preached, the Rev. R. H. Poole, Rector, saying the prayers. A sum of £450 being in hand, Mr. G. Elliot, M.P. for North Durham, expressed his intention of taking the remainder of the work on himself, and complete the tower to the memory of his deceased daughter, which he has done at a cost of an additional £2000. The architect was Mr. Fowler.

Welford Church, Northants, the chancel of which had been previously restored by the Rev. G. A. Poole, Vicar, was reopened on the 1st inst., after a thorough restoration of the nave and aisles, in memory of the late Hon. Frederick Villiers. The north aisle, which, together with its windows, cost £800, was undertaken at the charge of Lady Elizabeth Villiers, widow of the deceased, and the remainder at that of the parish, aided by friends. Amongst other decorations is a window to the memory of the Rev. John Ferraby, Vicar of the parish for twenty-four years. The Bishop of Peterborough preached. Mr. E. F. Law was the architect.

The Church Congress assembled at Leeds on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Bishop of Ripon. The Town Council joined officially in the preliminary procession and services. In his opening address the Bishop enjoined on his brethren that their special business was to consider the extension of Church ministrations to the largest possible numbers. The papers read related to parochial work, lay help, and church architecture. The subjects of discussion on Wednesday were the relations of the Establishment to Conformity, Religion to Science, and Clergy to Laity. Several hints were thrown out by lay speakers of the necessity of making sermons more attractive.

The Bishop of Ripon preached, on the 3rd inst., at the re-opening of Knaresborough Church, which was closed for two years during its restoration by Mr. E. Christian, architect. The chancel repairs were the work of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but the rest was undertaken by the parish. A reredos, which represents the last supper, has been presented by Miss M. Collins; the brass lectern is the gift of Miss A. Collins; and the reading-desk, also the pulpit (which is of carved oak, resting upon a stone base), are given as a memorial of the late Captain and Mrs. Harrison, by their children. The west window is in memory of the late Sir Charles Slingsby, who was accidentally drowned while hunting in February, 1869. Several other stained-glass windows have been presented by parishioners in memory of relations. The entire cost, including £1300 for painted windows, was about £6000. The Bishop confirmed 150 persons in the afternoon.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Dr. Liddell, Dean of Christ Church, has been nominated Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University for the ensuing year. He assumed office at the Convocation House on Wednesday.

The following are the degree days this year:—Oct. 10 and 31, Nov. 14 and 28, and Dec. 5, 12, and 17.

Prince Leopold will be accompanied to the University by his private tutor, Mr. R. H. Collins, M.A., of Lincoln College. His Royal Highness will occupy Wykeham House.

Five demyships, each of £95 a year, have been filled up at Magdalen as under:—Classical Demyships—C. H. Lincoln, Rossall School; A. E. Clarke, Manchester Grammar School; and W. W. Ward, Radley College. Mathematical Demyships—H. B. Jupp, King's, London, and D. Edwards, private tuition. Mathematical Exhibition (of the annual value of £75, and tenable for five years)—A. Lodge, Horncastle Grammar School. Natural Science Demyships—W. J. P. Wood, Clifton College, and C. H. Wade, Owens College, Manchester. The demyships are tenable for five years.

The vacant postmasterships at Merton have been awarded as follow:—Mathematical Postmastership—T. S. Grimwood, Commoner of Merton. Natural Science Postmastership—W. H. Jones, Derby Grammar School. The postmasterships are each of the annual value of £80, and are tenable for five years.

Apropos of the "unattached" student scheme, the delegation have issued their annual report, from which it will be seen that during the four years of its existence there has been a steady increase in the number of students, who in 1868-9 numbered 53; in 1869-70, 72; in 1870-1, 104; and in 1871-2, 125.

## CAMBRIDGE.

On Thursday morning the Rev. H. J. Hotham, M.A., was appointed Vice-Master of Trinity College, in the place of Mr. W. C. Clark, resigned.

The theological examination commenced yesterday morning in the Senate-house. The subjects of examination are the historical books of the Old Testament, Greek Testament, the Articles of Religion, Liturgy of the Church of England, and Ecclesiastical History. The examination concludes on Thursday. There are sixty candidates.

The undermentioned have been elected at St. John's after examination from among the candidates for sizarships. The names are arranged alphabetically:—Ambridge, C. A. Carter, Coggin, Dredge, Easton, Hargreaves, Heather, Horner, M. Howard, Jaques, London, Osborne, W. J. Phillips, Ratcliffe, Samson, Sturt, Treadgold, Tristram, Winch, and Wright.

The formal opening of the Welsh University at Aberystwith took place on Wednesday. The Rev. T. C. Edwards, late of Liverpool, is the Principal; and among the professors are Max Müller, Jowett, and Lonsdale.

The winter session of the department of evening classes at King's College, London, was opened yesterday week with a lecture by Professor Buchein. The course of instruction practically began on Monday, and will terminate on March 28, the last fortnight of this half of the session being devoted to examinations. The second half of the session will open on Monday, Jan. 20. Professor Cutler delivered a lecture at King's College on Wednesday evening on "The Principles and Practice of Arbitration, with especial reference to International Arbitration."

The Rev. C. Mackenzie, Prebendary of St. Paul's, delivered, on Thursday week, in the theatre of the City of London College, Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, an address inaugurating the session of 1872-3. The Rev. R. Whittington, Principal of the college, occupied the chair.

On Monday evening Canon Kingsley, the president for the year of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, gave the prizes to the students and delivered the inaugural address of the new session at the Townhall. In the course of a long and interesting address, he urged the teaching of Spanish or Portuguese; more especially the former, as the "manliest, as well as the wittiest, of modern languages." He then proceeded at great length to urge the necessity for instruction in the science of health.

Principal Greenwood delivered, in the library of Owens College, on Monday, an address to the day students, introductory to the present session. Mr. W. Jack, late Professor of Natural Philosophy at Owens College, presided.

An axletree of one of the carriages of a goods-train on the Great Northern Railway broke near Newark, on Wednesday, whereby twelve carriages were broken to pieces, and the line was blocked for some time.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a list of bequests of the Earl of Dunraven. They amount to £26,000, and are all for religious purposes connected with the Roman Catholic Church. There are two annuities of £50 and £30 each.

Some experiments were made, on Wednesday, at Plumstead, testing the value of a new fireproof gunpowder magazine, invented by the Messrs. Milner, of Liverpool. They are intended for the use of retail dealers and others who are obliged to keep some gunpowder on the premises. As far as the experiments went they gave satisfaction.

Sir John Pakington, on Monday evening, distributed the prizes at the Leeds School of Art and Science, and in doing so enlarged on the benefits of mechanics' institutes, which, he affirmed, were still in the hands of those for whom they were designed, and had not been appropriated by other classes. He dwelt emphatically on the value of technical education.

The annual meeting of the South Bucks Agricultural Association was held, on Wednesday, at Datchet, near Windsor. About sixty teams entered into the ploughing competition. The Prince Consort's prize—a silver cup, valued at 20 gs.—presented by her Majesty to the best cultivator of root crops, was won by Mr. H. F. Nash, of Upton Lea.

The autumnal session of the Baptist Union was begun in the Union Chapel, Manchester, on Wednesday. There was a large number of delegates present. Dr. Angus read a paper showing that the number of Baptist churches had greatly increased. A resolution in favour of the disestablishment of the Church of England was carried.

The *Cross Gazette* states that of the five places in Germany where gaming-tables have hitherto been allowed Ems has already closed the doors of its kursaal for the last time, and that the bank's profits this year amount to upwards of 400,000 thalers (£65,000). A letter from Ems says that the closing of the bank in that town took place on the 29th ult., without any special formalities. The Royal decree was read in the midst of a profoundly silent auditory, and, after "le dernier coup," one of the players placed his hat over the roulette, and all was over. Baden-Baden and Nauheim close upon Oct. 31, Wiesbaden and Homburg upon Dec. 31.





JAPANESE WORKMEN.





"RECOLLECTIONS OF BOYHOOD," BY E. CASTAN.



## "RECOLLECTIONS OF BOYHOOD."

This picture by the distinguished French artist M. Castan is a cabinet work of high excellence. For truth and completeness of expression and execution, the painting of the figures, particularly that of the principal figure, could scarcely be surpassed. Equally commendable, we think, is the sentiment, the homely, unaffected pathos, of the representation. We cannot recall a picture in which a similar theme is treated so touchingly and naturally, unless it be Greuze's most important subject-picture at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, known through engravings, and variously called "La Piété Filiale" and "Le Paralytique Servi par ses Enfants." The English title given to M. Castan's picture (as above) is hardly so suggestive, or at least not so widely suggestive, as the artist's own French title, "Reminiscences et Souvenirs;" for do we not blow bubbles long after boyhood? The subject depicted is simple enough, and was probably witnessed by the painter himself. A peasant, the aged head of a family (a small *propriétaire*, on the borders of Brittany, probably, judging by his costume), is seriously ill—sick unto death, perhaps. His wife has already gone before, but her devotion is replaced, as far as may be, by the filial love of his eldest daughter and son. They nurse him sedulously. They have brought his easy-chair, and placed it for him to sit in the fresh air and sunlight; they have propped his head with a pillow, they have folded a blanket round him. As befits their years, they can appreciate the loss that threatens them; but, finding the attention of the invalid pleasantly engaged, they refrain from distracting that attention, and retire behind the chair, watching tenderly. The young ones of the family also are not unconscious of their filial duty to him. For his amusement they are blowing bubbles, though in their play they may momentarily forget him, and though most likely the little one on the ground thinks of little beyond frothing the soap-and-water for the others. And the children's play has caught the fancy of the sufferer. His mind lapses into a reverie of long ago. Forgetting what he now is and all around him, he dreams of the thoughtless time when he also, as a boy, blew bubbles. Then, as each shining, iris-tinted sphere is formed, and mounts and expands, waveringly, then suddenly disappear, he may recall hopes that, one after another, were formed, and soared, but that when largest and brightest were only about to burst. Ambition, reputation, cares, and toils were all transient bubbles. For him, now, life itself is a bubble, which at its maturest expires, vanishing into thin air; often, too, when it reflects the outer world most perfectly, when, from its very tenuity, the prismatic hues caught from heaven gleam in their richest intensity. A moment, however, and all is gone; all is vacant with the vacancy of death; all is lost to mortal recognition. But is, indeed, all lost, and for ever? Certainly not so, materially. The bubble may fall as a drop of water and lie buried in the earth; it may evaporate in the air; but it is not lost. It will reappear in beauty again, and, with its fellows, arch the earth with hope and glory in the rainbow; or it will crystallise in the fairy-like forms of the snowflake; or it will nestle tremulously, like a molten diamond, in a rosebud; or it will dance on the sea-foam, in bubbles more lovely than now, lit by a sun more brilliant. And may not the human soul pass through some analogous transformation? May it not put on more than its earthly beauty when it shines in the full lustre of a sun that never sets?

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The fines and penalties at the metropolitan police courts in the year ended March 31 amounted to £16,789.

A deputation of artisans and working men presented the Lord Mayor, on Tuesday, with a handsome glass claret-jug, in recognition of his efforts to secure Alexandra Park for the use of the people.

The hotel and gardens at Rosherville were sold by auction, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard. The hotel was sold by Messrs. Haines and Son, for £5400, to Messrs. Bertram and Roberts. Rosherville Gardens were sold by Messrs. Green and Son, for £24,600, to Mr. Jones, who is said to be a nephew of the late proprietor.

A second donation of £1000 from "G. S." has been paid into the bank of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co. for the use of the Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis. The sum of £1000 from "E. D." has been paid into the bank of Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., for the National Orthopaedic Hospital. This is the second £1000 from the same donor.

Mr. Whitaker Ellis was, on Tuesday, elected Alderman of the Broad-street Ward, in room of Alderman Sir John Musgrove, resigned. Mr. Ellis has been for many years a member of the Common Council. A vote of thanks to Sir John Musgrove was unanimously passed for his long and valuable services to the ward.

Lord Shaftesbury presided, on Monday night, at a meeting held in the Polytechnic Institution to inaugurate a college for young men and women in place of the evening classes which have long existed in connection with the institution. Among those present were Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., Mr. Webster, Q.C., the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie, and others associated with educational movements.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 101,113, of whom 32,579 were in workhouses and 68,534 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 16,300, 26,671, and 27,767 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 404, of whom 341 were men, 134 women, and 19 children under sixteen.

Dr. Cairns, of Berwick, delivered the opening address for the session of the English Presbyterian College, at the Presbyterian Church, Regent-square, on Tuesday night. He expressed his belief that the union of Christian Churches would come about at no distant date. Although delay might occur, yet his hope was fervent that the day was not far distant when the union of the Scotch and English Presbyterian Churches would be completed.

The question of the gratuitous education of destitute children was brought before the School Board for London, on Wednesday, by Mr. C. Reed, M.P., who moved a resolution to the effect that the managers of schools be requested to report as to the number of places which could be assigned without charge to children whose parents are unable to pay the school fee, and that the managers assign places for such children for one year in schools where there are vacancies. To this an amendment was moved by the Rev. J. A. Picton, that, pending fresh legislation, the board will consider any application for gratuitous instruction sent up by the divisional committees. Several members having spoken, and a number of others having announced their desire to speak on the subject, the debate was adjourned until the next weekly meeting.

At its final meeting at the Guildhall, on Monday, the Thames Shipping Inspection Committee indorsed all the arrangements that had been entered into with the Admiralty and the Privy Council for providing a cholera hospital on the river, and ensuring the immediate isolation of any case of infection which might be imported.

In the year 1871 there was one case of smallpox in the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants, Hornsey-rise, which created some alarm. Without hesitation one of the nurses, Esther Leach, offered to be shut up in one of the unoccupied cottages with the child, in order to prevent infection spreading among the other infants. It had the desired effect, there was no other case there. As Miss Leach was about to leave the orphanage, on the 9th inst., a member of the committee determined she should not go without some mark of esteem; accordingly, he, by the hand of the Rev. Charles Kirton, B.A., of Bethnal-green, presented to her a silver watch and guard and a copy of the book "Alexandra."

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings intend to distribute, this autumn, among the working classes and the poor inhabitants of London, the surplus bedding-out plants in Battersea, Hyde, Regent's, and Victoria Parks, and in the Royal Gardens, Kew. If the clergy, school committees, and others interested will make application to the superintendents of the parks nearest to their respective parishes, or to the director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the case of persons residing in that neighbourhood, they will receive early intimation of the number of plants that can be allotted to each applicant, and of the time of their distribution.

A large meeting took place on Sunday in Clerkenwell-green under the auspices of the Catholic Temperance Society, Hatton-garden branch. Archbishop Manning, addressing the meeting, said this was the first time he had spoken to an open-air meeting, but he came there to ask every man, woman, and child in London to keep from drink. There were 200,000 Catholics in London, but how many of them practised their holy religion? The man who drank was never sure or safe of himself, and nothing would do for those who were really fond of drink but to give it up altogether and become total abstainers. His Grace then spoke of the great injury which drink did to the working classes. At the close of the address the Archbishop called on those who were willing to at once take a solemn pledge to abstain from drink, and then to go to their respective chapels and enrol their names. Nearly the whole of the vast crowd went down on their knees, heedless of stones, puddles, and dirt, and, with heads bared, solemnly repeated the pledge after the Archbishop in the name and by the help of God to abstain for ever from drink. The meeting was addressed by a large number of laymen and delegates.

The committee of investigation appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Metropolitan Railway Company have issued their report. They state that the general result of their investigation is practically to confirm the report of Messrs. Pochin and Whitworth. The ledger accounts relating to the capital are in great confusion, and no analysis of this expenditure is to be found in the books. They allege that the account of land purchases has been carelessly kept; that credit has been frequently given twice over to Messrs. Burchell for purchase moneys; and that the inaccuracy of the register of the company's property has been on more than one occasion proved by houses on the line of railway being only accidentally discovered to belong to the company. The committee think that, under a more judicious administration, the capital outlay might have been materially reduced. They also say that a vacillating policy with regard to the eastern extension has likewise resulted in much waste of the company's funds. The stores accounts, they say, appear to have been grossly mismanaged since July, 1871, while under the charge of the late storekeeper, who absconded. The condition of the line they report to be satisfactory. The amount of liabilities and further engagements they estimate at £894,268, exclusive of some in account with the District Railway. The ultimate net outlay, supposing the line to be carried as far as Aldgate, they estimate at between £7,500,000 and £7,600,000.

Last week 2188 births and 1276 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 30, and the deaths 115, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The 1276 deaths included 10 from smallpox, 9 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever (of which 6 were certified as typhus, 19 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever), and 50 from diarrhoea. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 394 deaths last week, against 292 and 378 in the two preceding weeks. This increase is doubtless due to the recent low temperatures. The deaths referred to bronchitis, which in the second week of August did not exceed 51, have since steadily increased, and were 94, 106, and 134 in the three past weeks. To different forms of violence 48 deaths were referred; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 16 from fractures and contusions, 6 from burns and scalds, 4 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 9 from suffocation. The death of a woman, aged forty-seven years, in Holborn, employed at white-lead works, was referred to lead-poisoning. Four cases of suicide, three of manslaughter, and one of infanticide were registered during the week. Six of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The first meeting of the Society of Engineers for the session 1872-3 was held on Monday evening, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. Jabez Church. A paper was read by Mr. E. G. Bartholomew on telegraphic batteries. The author commenced by referring to the two papers he had previously read before the society on the subjects of telegraphic conductors and telegraphic instruments, observing that the present paper on batteries would render the subject complete. He compared the electric telegraph to the steam-engine; the conductor represented the steam-pipe, the instrument the engine, and the battery the boiler. The author then went on to describe the different kinds of batteries, the principles of their construction, and to explain the laws by which the force generated is governed. Pointing out that the force generated was proportionate to the chemical action and to the consumption of some of the elements of the battery, he showed the necessity for preventing any such action or decomposition from proceeding unless the resulting force was utilised. The author further showed how, by rendering the surface of the most oxidisable metal homogeneous, local action was suppressed. The various methods of joining up the elements, whether as forming one large plate or in series, was alluded to, and the resulting character of the force explained.

Placards warning the public against approaching the red deer during the present month have been affixed to some of the trees standing in the Great Park, Windsor. At this season of the year the red deer become extremely fierce.

## LAW AND POLICE.

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. B. T. Williams, of the South Wales Circuit, the Recorder of Carmarthen.

The case of Mr. Strange, proprietor of the Royal Surrey Gardens, was before the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday. The creditors have accepted a composition of 1s. in the pound.

Several persons were summoned, last Saturday, at Lambeth, for neglecting to send their children to school. In two cases small fines were inflicted, and in default of payment the defendants were committed for three days. John Moore, a woodchopper, of Spitalfields, was fined 5s., and in default was committed for seven days, at Worship-street, yesterday week, for neglecting to send his boy, nine years of age, to school.

The extraordinary charge against the landlady of the Ship at Mortlake for having in her possession six half-pint measures which held an ounce *too much*, was finally disposed of on Wednesday before the local magistrates, who, having been informed that the measures had been cut down to the required standard, dismissed the summons.

At Hammersmith, on Thursday week, Mary M'Guire, a servant, who had thrown a jam-pot at her mistress on being summarily dismissed for having been drunk, was sentenced to four months' hard labour.—Mr. Sidney Chidley, a solicitor who had been already committed for trial on two charges of fraud by means of fictitious cheques, was again, yesterday week, committed on two other charges of a like nature.

William Slater, a shipwright, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour, at the Thames Police Court, on Monday, for a brutal assault on his wife; and William Kettle, another wife-beater, was sentenced at Bow-street to four months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Mrs. Ellis, of Leicester-square, was charged at Marlborough-street Police Court, before Mr. Knox, on Saturday, with having served what her barmaids laconically termed "coffee and B fizz" after midnight. The evidence, which was furnished by a detective and a constable, showed that the landlady and her barmaids had not only freely supplied these beverages, but had asked to be treated with them personally. When brandy neat was asked for, one of the girls brought it concealed in the folds of her dress. The maximum fine of £50 was inflicted, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.—Robert Thenger, a beershop-keeper in East-street, Walworth, was fined £5, on Tuesday, at the Lambeth Police Court, for supplying refreshments within the prohibited hours on Sunday to persons not being bona fide travellers.—Mr. Arnold, one of the magistrates at the Westminster Police Court, stated, yesterday week, that, since the passing of the Licensing Act, the charges of drunkenness in that court have been much on the increase.

Fourteen boys were charged at Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, for stone-throwing in the parks. Two of the defendants were fined 10s., some of the others 5s., and the remainder 1s. each.

An American orphan has been exercising his self-dependence in Fleet-street by purloining telegraph forms and selling them in Fetter-lane for waste paper at 1½d. per pound. He was sent for twenty-one days to Holloway, and when his sentence expires will be shipped back to America.

At Guildhall, on Thursday week, Richard Maiden Skelton, described as a jobbing butcher, living at Burgh, Lincolnshire, was summoned before Alderman Cotton for sending the carcasses of two sheep and two legs of mutton to the New Meat Market for sale in a condition unfit for human food. The case having been proved, Alderman Cotton told the defendant that he was liable to a penalty of £20 for each carcass and each leg of mutton; but, as he had a large family, he would mitigate the penalty in all to £10, or one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.—A cattle-dealer was fined £5 at the Brentford Police Court, last Saturday, for exposing a heifer suffering under the foot-and-mouth disease in the Southall market.

Lambeth will shortly become too hot for roughs. Two choice specimens, whom the police described as a "terror" to Peckham, were, on Monday, fined £3, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for refusing to leave the Waterloo Arms on being refused drink. They were also condemned in 11s. for broken glass and furniture, and had to find bail for three months.

A man named Giddings was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and hard labour, at Greenwich Police Court, on Saturday last, for assaulting a police-constable.

George Cohen, a Jew, and William Johnson, both of whom had been convicted of personal robbery with violence, were flogged in Newgate on Monday.

A double tragedy, all the circumstances of which betoken some antecedent suffering, has been enacted at Epsom. Elizabeth Marchant, travelling with a child of three years old, obtained lodgings at the Queen's Head Inn. On Tuesday morning both were found with their throats cut.

At the Windsor Petty Sessions, on Thursday week, a dairy farmer, named Tarrant, of Datchet, near Windsor, was summoned, under the new Adulteration Act, for selling five gallons of milk to Mr. Herbert, a milk-dealer, of Windsor, such milk being adulterated with water, and not declared to be adulterated at the time of sale. The magistrates inflicted the mitigated fine of £2 and costs.—Several prosecutions under the Food Adulteration Act came before the magistrates of Bolton on Monday. Mr. Hurst, a grocer, was summoned for selling ½ lb. of coffee adulterated with chicory, without either verbally or by other means informing the purchaser that it was sold as a mixture of chicory and coffee. The magistrates imposed a fine of only 2s. 6d. and costs, as this was the first offence of the kind. The same defendant was fined 2s. 6d. for having sold butter which contained 20·31 per cent of water and 7·63 per cent of salt, the same being highly coloured and rancid. Mrs. M'Moran was fined 10s. and costs for selling a pint of milk which contained 20 per cent of water and only 2 per cent of cream, whereas there ought to have been from 6 to 9 per cent.

An exemplary punishment was inflicted by the Lancaster justices, on Monday, upon a young woman who was convicted of forging a certificate of character, to support an application to be admitted as a servant at a lunatic asylum. She was sentenced to pay a fine of £20, and, in default of payment, was sent to prison for six weeks, with hard labour.

Mr. William Anderson, a member of a firm of provision merchants at Liverpool, Manchester, Greenock, and London, who was arrested a short time ago on the charge of having uttered forged bills, was brought up at the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, and committed for trial.

A fortune-teller named Roberts was sent to prison for three months, on Monday, by the Huddersfield magistrates, for stealing £1 from a servant-girl. The prisoner asked the girl to put gold upon the palm of her hand, so that she might "rule the planet," and after the prisoner had told the girl's fortune she went away, taking the sovereign with her.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Second October Meeting commenced under very favourable auspices, as, when we arrived on Monday, the quaint old town was full to overflowing, and the weather was all that could be desired. Monday's card was unusually meagre, six of the races being contested by fourteen animals only. Louise Victoria was much fancied for a sweepstakes over the D. M.; but Highland Fling gave her 5 lb. and a very easy beating, so that the form of all the Oaks fillies must be wretchedly bad, as Mr. Cartwright's representative got within a length of Reine. Flageolet and Amalie von Edelreich had a return match in the Burwell Stakes, the latter being in receipt of 6 lb. Flageolet has been suffering from cracked heels, and only managed to beat the Prussian representative by a head, after a desperate finish.

Tuesday was a thoroughly unpleasant day, dull and cheerless, and made worse by an occasional smart shower. The defeat of Silver Ring in the Clearwell Stakes was a terrible blow to backers. The filly looked well; but we hear she was not herself, and she certainly ran a little soft at the finish, for 200 yards from home French had not moved on her, and appeared to have the race in hand. Negro, the winner, is a very racing-like black colt by Saccharometer by Honey. He was reported to have been very highly tried; but, on the only other occasion on which he ran, was a moderate fourth to Marie Stuart in the New Stakes at Ascot. The field for the Cesarewitch numbered twenty-four, which is by no means up to the average of late years. Very few of the candidates were saddled in the birdcage; but we had a good look at Laburnum. He has not grown or improved much since last year, and, though he looked thoroughly fit and well, was nervous and fidgety, and his lop ears do not improve the appearance of a plain head. The pace was very good throughout, so good that St. Pancras (6 st. 4 lb.) and Revenge (6 st. 7 lb.) were beaten before they had gone a mile. Cherie (6 st. 4 lb.), who made nearly all the running, retired at the R. M. starting-post, and Sylvia (6 st. 8 lb.) and Salvagos (5 st. 7 lb.) came on with the lead. Five furlongs from home Laburnum (7 st. 4 lb.) declined to make any further effort, and for a few strides Bethnal Green (7 st. 13 lb.) looked very formidable; but the moment Archer gave Salvagos his head it was all over, and he came sailing home four lengths in front of Sylvia, who beat Enfield (7 st. 11 lb.) by two lengths. The heavily-weighted three-year-olds performed uncommonly well, Inveresk (7 st. 8 lb.), Bertram (7 st. 7 lb.), Bethnal Green, and Laburnum finishing fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth in the order named. This would appear as if Inveresk were not far removed from Derby form; but we believe that Bethnal Green might have beaten him, had he not been eased when perseverance was useless. The same horse has never yet won the Cesarewitch and Cambridge-shire; but, as the October Handicap has shown us that Salvagos possesses plenty of speed, he may break the spell, especially as, with his penalty, he has only 6 st. to carry. The Royal Stakes treated us to a very fine piece of riding by Fordham, and the style in which he took hold of Risque-Tout, and fairly drove him home half a length in front of Silvester, was a treat to witness.

We have been at Newmarket on a good many miserable days, but never saw anything quite to equal Wednesday. Rain came down in torrents until shortly before the great race, and the birdcage and ring were ankle-deep in mud. The Middle Park Plate was the only race of any interest; but we may mention that Glowworm, who is a remarkably nice-looking colt, and appears to have returned to his best form, won a handicap over the T.Y.C. Cantinière was saddled away from the birdcage, so we did not see her; and, indeed, the wretched weather made it very difficult to get a good look at anything, as they were put to rights in the stalls, and then went straight away to the start. Marie Stuart attracted a good deal of attention, and looked very fit, her coat shining like satin; but the fact of her having shirked several of her recent engagements frightened a good many of her admirers. Andred is a fine, commanding colt, but somewhat narrow and high on the leg; while Surinam is on the small side, and has rather questionable hocks. M. Lefevre relied on Flageolet, a splendid colt, with great power and substance, but who, as we have stated above, has been suffering from cracked heels. Kaiser had quite a crowd at his toilet, and we had some little trouble in getting near him. We should like him all the better if he were a trifle bigger, and he is a little short behind the saddle; but he is a very compact wear-and-tear looking gentleman, and was trained to perfection. We can give little account of any part of the race except the finish, as there is no time to glean particulars. Cantinière appeared very formidable a little below the distance; but the hill seemed to choke her, and the three placed horses came on together. A few strides from home Surinam looked like winning; but Kaiser, struggling with great gameness, just got up and made a dead-heat of it; the French colt, Montargis, being barely half a length behind. Mr. Savile and Sir Richard Bulkeley very wisely agreed to divide the stake.

A meeting of the subscribers to the West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes has been held this week in Glasgow. It was stated that since last year between £6000 and £7000 of debt had been cleared off, and there is now £2000 at the credit of the institution.

A most disastrous explosion occurred on Monday afternoon at the extensive colliery of Messrs. Ackroyd Brothers, situated at Morley, a small town midway between Dewsbury and Leeds. More than thirty men and boys were killed.—The Rhosddu Pit of Wrexham Colliery was on Monday inundated with water, which rose to nearly the top of the shaft. No men were working at the time, but fourteen horses were drowned.

At the conclusion of the performance of an oratorio in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Marlborough-street, Dublin, on Sunday night, the priests of that church presented an address to Mlle. Titiens, in recognition of her many kindnesses during a series of years. The address is written on seven pages of vellum, and is illuminated in the highest style of art—the penmanship and the illumination being the work of the pupils of the schools of the Sisters of Charity.

The Earl of Derby presided at a meeting held last Saturday at Preston, in connection with the establishment of a county Chamber of Agriculture, and made a speech on various subjects of interest to agriculturists. He questioned the higher value of farm labour as a permanent fact, and said he would continue sceptical about it until he saw more clearly that the increase of population was counteracted by emigration or by other checks. Co-operation he admitted to be a success in shop-keeping, but it appeared to be of dubious utility in industrial employments. As to game-preserving, he confessed that many landlords went too far; but he had small faith in the power of legislation to solve the difficulty. It would be better if moderation on both sides could avert legislative interference. Replying to the Newbury manifesto about unexhausted improvements, he observed that there was a very fair claim for legal protection; and here, again, he preferred private agreement to Parliamentary intervention.

## THE CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL,

## GODALMING.

The removal of the Charterhouse School from its old site in Charterhouse-square, between Smithfield and Aldersgate-street, to the healthy rural neighbourhood of Godalming, thirty-four miles south of London, is a very beneficial change. The governors have also just come to an important resolution with regard to future admissions to this school. Henceforth all nominations of boys to be placed on the foundation will cease to belong to the private patronage of the governors individually, and will be gained by an open competitive examination, as in the colleges of Eton and Winchester. This rule will begin to take effect in a few months, after one last nomination allowed to each of the retiring governors. There will be no less than sixty scholarships tenable at the school, out of which thirty will be styled "junior scholarships," and will be open to all boys between twelve and fourteen years old, whether already in the school or not. These will be of the value of £60 a year, and will be tenable till the end of the boy's sixteenth year, or till his election to a "senior scholarship." The examination for the junior scholarships will be in English, Latin, French, and arithmetic. The "senior scholarships" will be open to all boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age who shall have been in the school at least one year, and they will be of the annual value of £80. Besides these, there will be ten exhibitions of the annual value of £20, open to all boys in the school under fourteen years of age. These exhibitions will be tenable until the age of sixteen, and may be held conjointly with junior, but not with senior, scholarships. There will also be given away annually five exhibitions of £80 a year to be competed for by boys leaving the school. These will be tenable for four years at one of the Universities or elsewhere, in preparation for any profession or occupation, subject to the approval of the governing body. The consequence of this resolution will be that while the fees for tuition and board are fixed at £95 annually, any promising and industrious boy will be able to reduce in his parents' favour the expenses of his education to £15. The following is the list of the new governors:—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Duke of Buccleuch; the Earls of Devon, Romney, and Harrowby; Lord Chelmsford; the Hon. George Denman, Q.C., M.P.; the Rev. Dr. Curry; the Rev. Dr. Vaughan; the Rev. Edwin Palmer, of Oxford; Mr. R. C. Jebb, of Cambridge; Mr. George Bask, F.R.S.; Mr. P. M. Duncan, F.R.S.; and Mr. Gordon Whitbread. The headmaster is the Rev. Dr. Haig Brown.

The site of the new school buildings, which have been constructed after the designs of the architect, Mr. Philip Hardwick, is upon the high ground a mile north-west of Godalming, and five miles from Guildford, commanding fine views of Surrey and Sussex, and surrounded by pleasant woodlands. The buildings consist of an irregular group of two quadrangles or courts, with hall and chapel, and school and lecture rooms en suite. They are in the Gothic style of the fourteenth century, with high-pitched roofs, and lofty towers at the centre and principal angles. The several courts are connected by corridors or cloistral passages under cover. They comprise three separate boarding-houses, each complete in all its internal arrangements, and each designed for the accommodation of more than fifty boys. The upper floors in each house are devoted to the "dormitories," each subdivided into "cubicles" fenced off, and each cubicle is so constructed as to allow its inmate upwards of 800 cubic feet of air. In each cubicle are a basin and washstand, a little cupboard for clothes, and a chair. The dormitories have a double row of windows, for light and ventilation. There are in each house lavatories and a bath-room; and there is a matron's-room and sick-room. It is intended, however, in addition to this, to erect or hire a house in the neighbourhood, but away from the buildings themselves, as an infirmary, in case of any contagious sickness. Each house contains two large day-rooms for the upper and lower boys respectively, besides from sixteen to twenty small "studies" in each house for the senior boys. The large school-room, a handsome, lofty, and well-lighted apartment, about 82 ft. by 32 ft., is so placed as to be accessible from all the houses. Attached to it, and opening into it, are six class-rooms or lecture-rooms. Like the rest of the buildings, this part is so contrived as to be capable of extension.

Although the buildings are irregular in their ground plan, Mr. Hardwick has contrived, by a central great tower and lesser towers at the angles, to invest his design with a certain unity. It is understood that before long separate buildings will be erected as workshops, laboratories, and laundries, and in the course of a year or two other boarding-houses will be added, on such a plan as to form part of the great central group. The school libraries, which have hitherto existed in each boarding-house under the management of committees of the boys, will be merged in one large library accessible to all the school, for which a large room has been built adjoining the common room of the masters.

On the south side of the buildings runs a terrace, beyond which about seven acres of what two years ago was a thick copse of oaks and hazel trees have been levelled and formed into a cricket-ground. The rest of the land has been left much in its original state, so that the boys will have free range over about sixty acres of copse and field, without trespassing on their neighbours' lands or injuring their crops. Arrangements have been made for a safe and well-screened bathing-place in the meadows by the side of the river Wey. A range of tennis-courts is also built, and a museum for the lovers of geology and natural history will follow in due course. The chapel, a part of the original design which has not as yet been executed, will be in the Decorated style, with six bays on each side, and windows of painted glass.

The stones, and beams or planks of wood, on which former Charterhouse schoolboys have cut their names, are carefully preserved, having been fixed up in the corridors of the new building. The list of Carthusians includes many famous persons, amongst whom are the seventeenth-century poets, Lovelace and Crashaw, Addison and Steele, John Wesley, Isaac Barrow, Chief Justice Blackstone, Bishop Monk, Dr. Jortin, Archbishop Sutton of Canterbury and his brother, Lord Manners, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, Sir Henry Havelock, Baron Alderson, Judge Cresswell, Lord Justice Turner, Dean Waddington; Dr. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's; George Grote, the historian of Greece; and last, not least, Thackeray and Leech.

A part of the site of the old buildings in Charterhouse-square will be occupied by the Merchant Taylors' Company for their day school, soon to be removed from Suffolk-lane, Upper Thames-street; but the Charterhouse Hospital, with its eighty "poor brethren" or pensioners, whom Thackeray has made illustrious by the example of his Colonel Newcome, will remain where it stands. The Hospital and School together were founded in the reign of King James I. by Thomas Sutton, a rich London merchant, who was childless, and had refused the offer of a peerage on condition of making the King's eldest son his heir. A mansion and site had been purchased by him from Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, whose ancestors had possessed the place sometime after the suppression, by Henry VIII., of the ancient Monastery there.

## THE LINCOLN ARBORETUM.

The People's Park of Lincoln, called the Arboretum, was opened in August with a ceremonial procession and festive banquet, in which the Mayor and Corporation, the Bishop, and the Parliamentary representatives of the city took the leading parts. It has been created by the municipal authorities for the public enjoyment; and the townsfolk are well pleased with the boon so judiciously conferred upon them. The new park occupies the old common land of the Monks' Leys, an arrangement having been made with the freemen and freemen's widows, some forty in number, who had the right of grazing their cattle on these meadows, and who are now to receive £200 a year, divided between them, instead of that ancient privilege, which few of them were in a position to use. A small portion of the land has been sold for building villas on; the rest is devoted to the Arboretum itself. It covers twelve or thirteen acres of land, with a general slope from north to south, the southern boundary being the Monks'-road, from which it is fenced by an iron palisade. There are four entrances—one from the Monks'-road, at the west end, adjoining the Show Paddock; one from Lindum-terrace, approached by a wide avenue; a third from Cottam's-walk, at the east end of the upper part; and the fourth at the east end on Monks'-road. At the principal entrance stands the keeper's lodge, with a tea-room to accommodate a couple of hundred persons. The chief walk leads up through the grounds to the centre of a terrace which runs the whole length of the Arboretum, from east to west. This terrace is approached by three flights of steps—one at each end, the other in the centre. A pavilion, chiefly of glass, has been erected on the terrace. The terrace forms an agreeable promenade, with trees planted on each side; and when these have attained their growth, they will afford a grateful shade. An embankment has been raised on the north side of the terrace, surmounted by a wall with handsome iron fencing as a boundary to the villa grounds. Below the terrace a stone wall has been erected the whole length, save where the steps intervene. The terrace walk is gravelled, but the rest of the walks are covered with asphalt, and have a very neat appearance. The lake, spanned by two bridges, is occupied by a pair of swans and other waterfowl, with some fishes. A lawn for croquet or dancing, and a maze of quickset hedges for the sportive puzzle, will contribute to the pleasures of the place. Several pieces of sculpture adorn these grounds. The most conspicuous is a colossal stone lion, the gift of Mr. F. J. Clarke, chemist, which stands on a pedestal in front of the chief flight of steps ascending the terrace. A statue presented by the late Dean Jeremie is placed in the centre of a small parterre above the east end of the terrace. The grounds were laid out by Mr. Milner, a well-known landscape gardener. They are bordered on the east and south by the woods of the Monks' Lordship; but the terrace has a view of the course of the river Witham to Tattershall Castle, and to Boston, with its high church-tower; while the view in another direction stretches up the river to the Vale of Belvoir. The noble Cathedral is seen in the background of our Engraving.

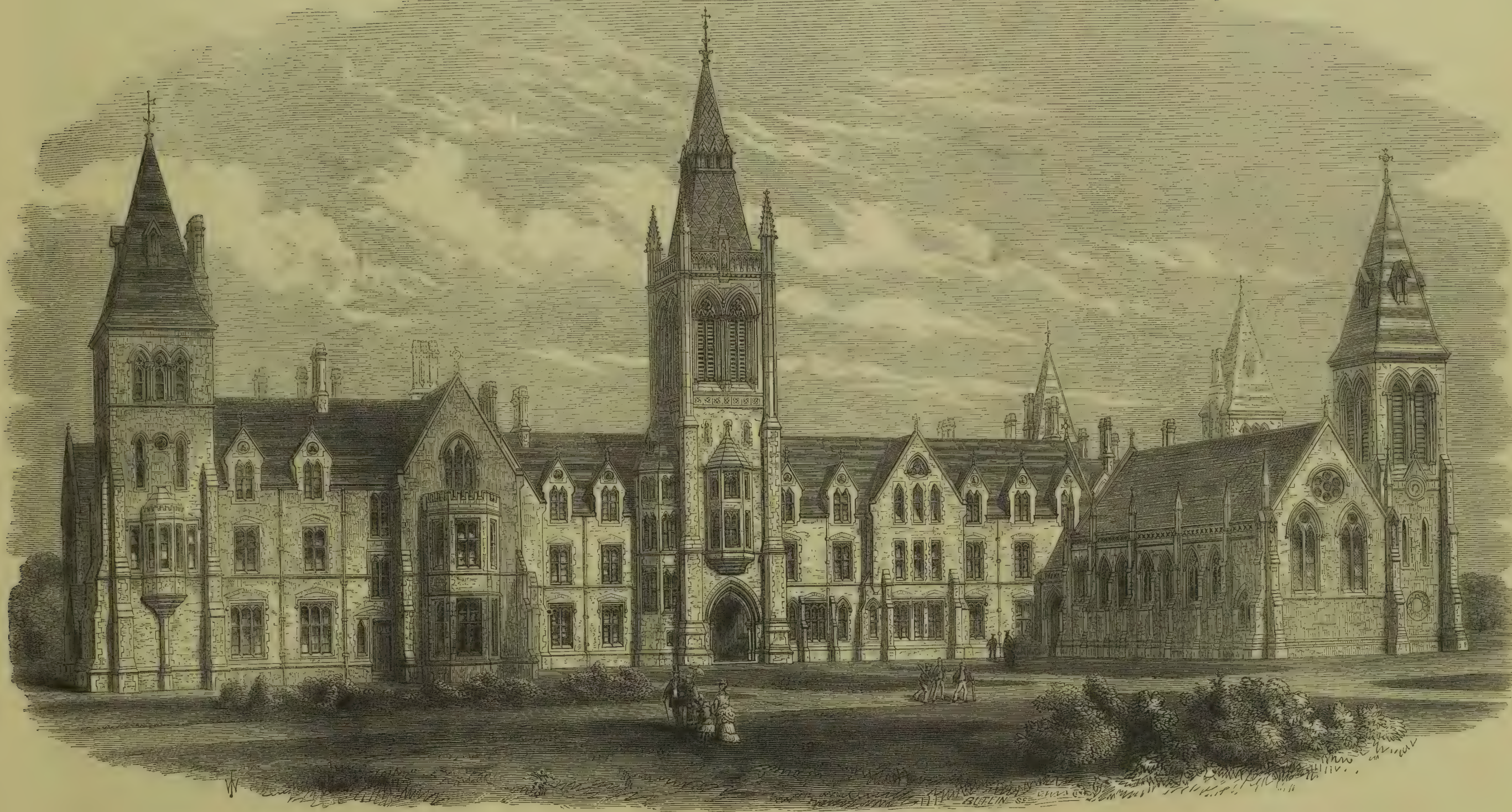
## PRINCESS MARY AT SOUTHPORT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince-Duke and Princess Mary of Teck, on Wednesday, visited the pleasant seaside town of Southport, on the Lancashire coast, to patronise the local public institutions and to lay the first stone of the Cambridge Hall. Southport, which is situated about twenty miles north of Liverpool, near the wide estuary of the Ribble, is a favourite watering-place for the people of the cotton-manufacturing district. It has a mild and salubrious climate which makes it suitable for the winter resort of invalids. The population has, within a quarter of a century, increased from 4000 to 25,000; and the town has been improved by the construction of several fine buildings and works of special utility, which are the subjects of a group of engravings in this week's Paper. These represent the Townhall, which is stately and handsome; the Pier, 1465 yards long, and similar to those lately erected by Mr. E. Birch at some other fashionable watering-places; the Promenade, or Marine Parade, upon a raised embankment along the seashore, which is now to be lengthened; and the Convalescent Hospital. A Winter Garden and Pavilion will shortly be added. The Victoria Baths, with ample room for swimming in salt water, may in some degree remedy the only serious defect of Southport as a watering-place—the distance of the sea, at low tide, from the front of the town, across the great width of sands. The projected new building, of which Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duchess of Teck, has graciously laid the foundation-stone, will be named Cambridge Hall. Its site adjoins the Townhall, in Lord-street. It is designed to be used for assemblies, balls, concerts, and other public meetings or entertainments.

The Prince and Princess had been staying a few days with Lord and Lady Skelmersdale at Lathom House, Ormskirk, which is not very far from Southport. Our readers will recollect that Lathom House, as well as Knowsley, near Prescot, was the seat of the Earls of Derby. The Lord Stanley who helped his stepson, Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, to overthrow King Richard III. on the battle-field of Bosworth, and who obtained the Earldom of Derby for his reward, entertained King Henry VII. at Lathom House in a sumptuous fashion. But the most famous historical event connected with this place is the siege of Lathom House by the army of the Commonwealth, under Fairfax, in 1644, and its brave defence by the Countess of Derby, a noble lady of French birth, whose husband was then in the Isle of Man. The old mansion was utterly demolished. The present Lathom House, which was sold to the Bootle Wilbraham family in the last century, is a fine place in the modern style.

Their Royal Highnesses, with Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, and other nobility and gentry, arrived at Southport at noon on Wednesday, having come by railway from the Ormskirk station. They were received at the Southport station by the Mayor, Mr. Walter Smith, with the Town Clerk, and some of the Aldermen and Town Councillors, who presented an address. The Duke made a becoming reply for himself and the Princess. They were next conducted to the Townhall in an open carriage drawn by six greys, with a procession of the various trades represented by the artisans of each craft at work, upon a gaily-decorated platform, in separate waggons. With this quaint accompaniment, their Royal Highnesses were escorted by a guard of honour, formed of the local artillery and rifle volunteers and yeomanry hussars. Having reached the site of the intended Cambridge Hall, where all was prepared for the ceremony, the Mayor delivered an address inviting the Princess to lay the foundation-stone. She performed this act with her usual grace and kindness of manner, and said a few words expressing her good wishes for the welfare of the town. The Duke and Princess, with a company of two hundred guests, were afterwards entertained by the Mayor at luncheon in the Townhall. They visited the pier, the promenade, the Victoria Baths, and other places in Southport, later in the afternoon, before returning to Lathom House.



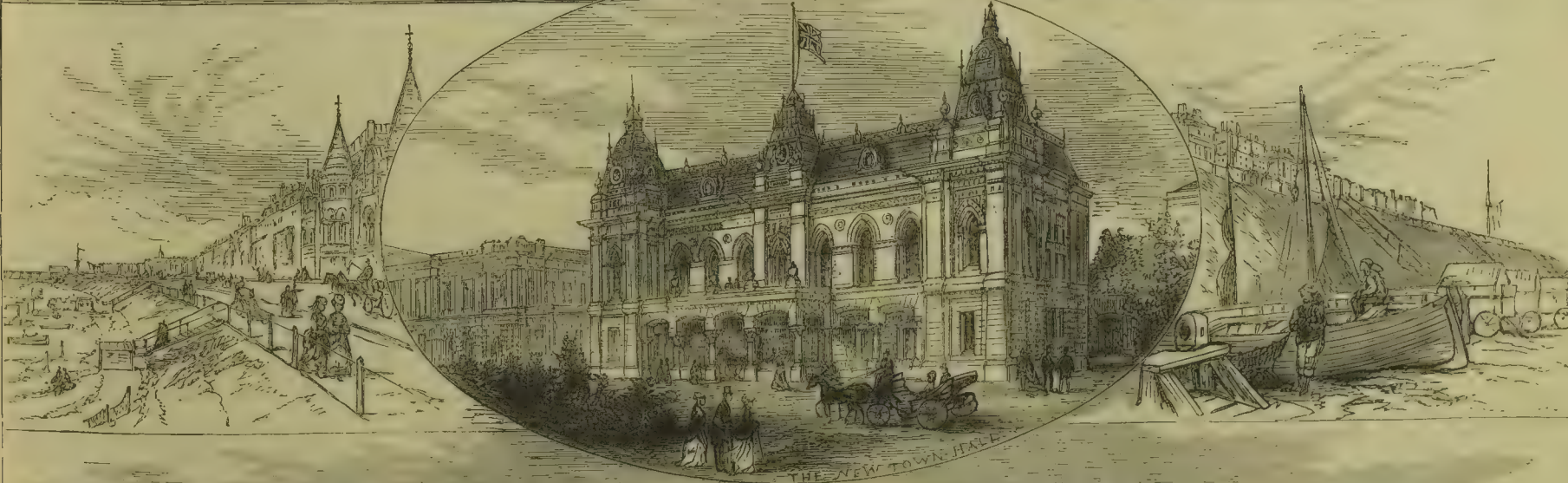


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Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain.

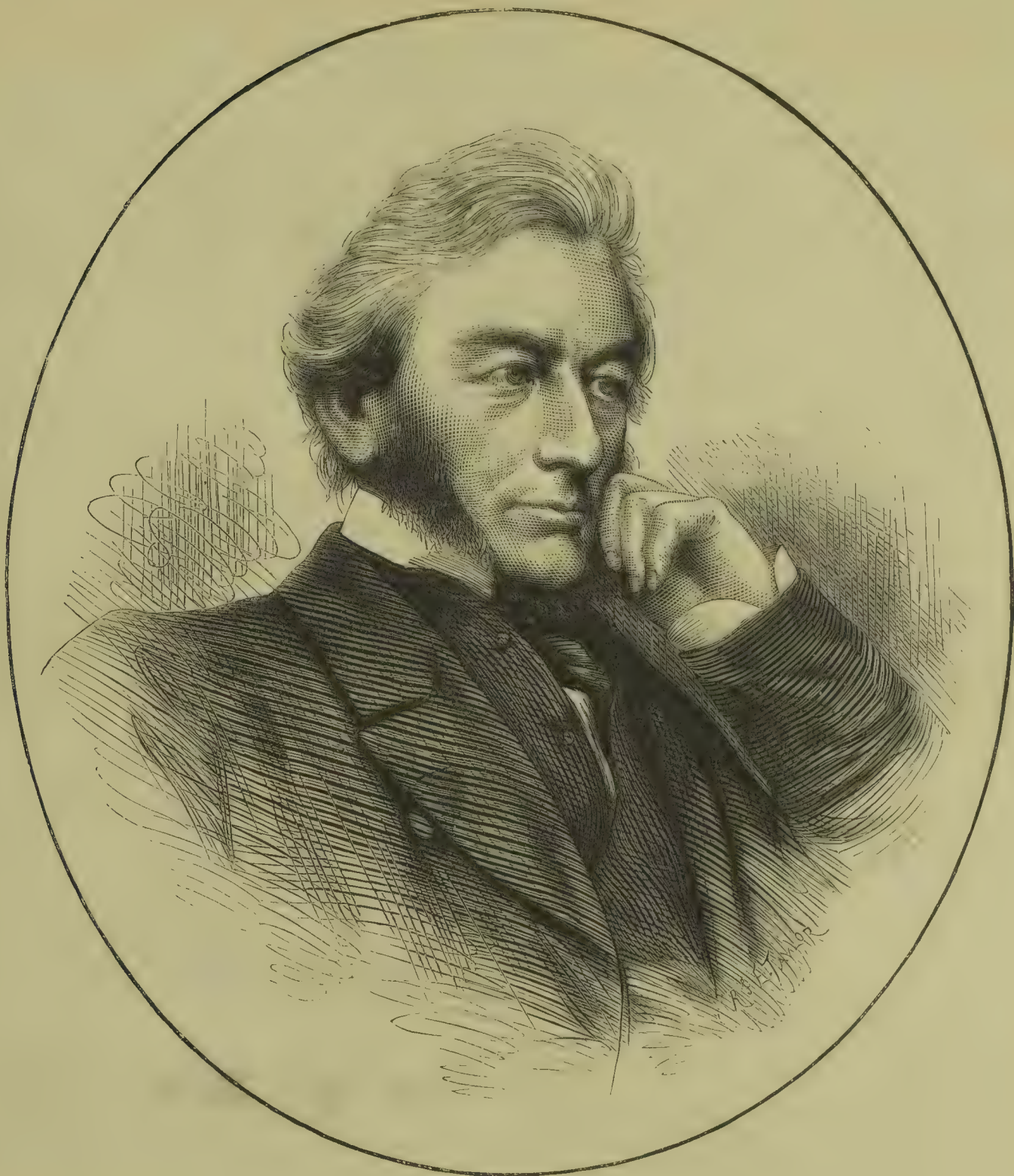
"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH."

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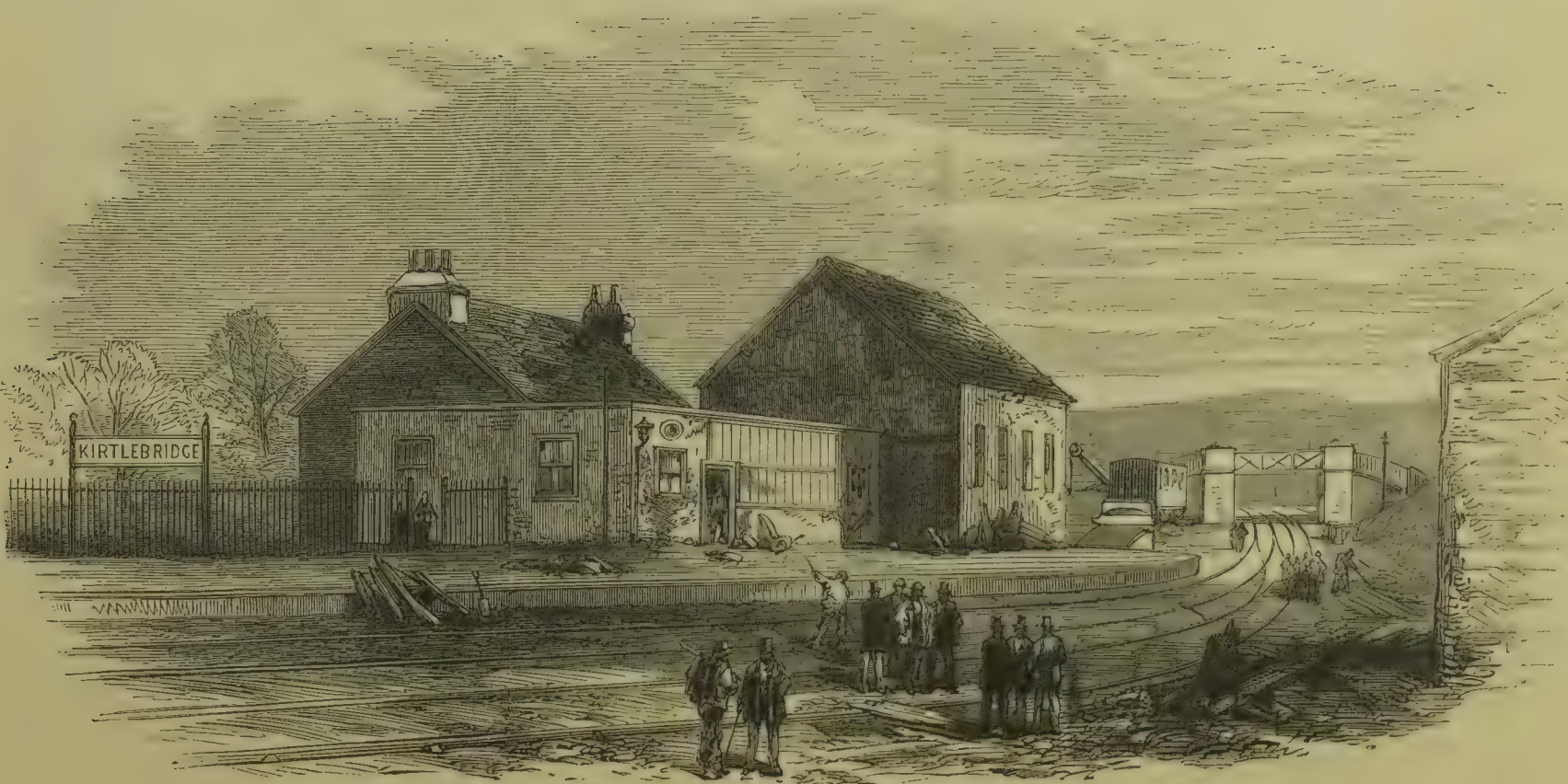
Medical Officer of Health to the City of London.

In all cases I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of choleic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."





THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WILLES.



SCENE OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KIRTLEBRIDGE, DUMFRIES.



## THE LATE MR. JUSTICE WILLES.

The lamented death of Sir James Shaw Willes, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was mentioned last week. He was at his country house, Otterspool, near Watford, and had been been unwell during several days. It is considered by his medical attendant, Dr. A. T. Brett, that his heart, and finally his brain, were affected by a suppressed or undeveloped attack of gout. His manner and appearance showed an alarming degree of nervous depression, and he could not sleep. There is little doubt that his mind was disordered by the secondary effects of the disease and by want of rest. On Tuesday week he sought recreation by rowing in a boat on the river Colne, but could get no relief. Another sleepless night deprived him of reason, and he shot himself in his bed-room at seven o'clock next morning. Mr. Justice Willes was fifty-eight years of age, having been born in 1814; he was a son of Dr. James Willes, M.D., of Cork, his mother being a daughter of the late Mr. J. Shaw, of Belmont. He was educated, like most of his fellow-countrymen, at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1836, obtaining a place in the honour list. He preferred, however, the English to the Irish Bar, and accordingly was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1840, when he went the Home Circuit. In 1850 he was appointed a member of the Common Law Commission, and was raised to the Bench as a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1855, at the early age of forty-one, when he was knighted. He never held a seat in the House of Commons. He married, in 1856, Helen, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Jennings, of Cork.

The Portrait is engraved after a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

## THE KIRTLIBRIDGE RAILWAY DISASTER.

The terrible accident of Wednesday week, at the Kirtlebridge station of the Caledonian Railway, in Dumfries, seventeen miles north of Carlisle, was briefly mentioned. An engine-driver and ten passengers were killed and many were injured. It happened at thirteen minutes past eight o'clock in the morning. At Kirtlebridge the Solway Junction Railway joins the Caledonian, and sidings are provided for shunting trains. A quarter of a mile south of the station there is a distance-signal placed at the north end of a sharp curve, and within 150 yards of the station the rail passes under a bridge, still upon the curve, called the South Bridge. At five minutes before eight o'clock a mineral train from Carlisle, which, under ordinary circumstances, leaves that city thirty-five minutes after the night express from London, arrived at Kirtlebridge station in front of the express train, which had been delayed nearly two hours on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, and, consequently, did not leave Carlisle until ten minutes before eight o'clock, one hour and fifty minutes behind time. The men in charge of the mineral train had to deposit some waggons at Kirtlebridge, and for that purpose shunted their train from the down line to the up line. A quarter of an hour was occupied in this work, and the mineral train was being brought along the up line after leaving some waggons in a siding to wait for the passing of the express. Unfortunately, by some blunder, the man in charge of the points turned them so that the mineral train, instead of proceeding along the up line, was directed across the road and upon the down line. At this moment, all the signals being clear for it, the express train came down from Carlisle at full speed. It was a heavy train of eighteen carriages, drawn by two large engines, and as it was travelling upon a curve the drivers and guards had no opportunity of seeing that the mineral train was in their way. The express therefore rushed on at full speed, and ran into the mineral waggons with a fearful crash. A man who was an eyewitness of the collision states that the mineral waggons were hurled into the air. Two of them were afterwards found lying a considerable distance from the actual point of concussion, on one side of the line. After cutting through the mineral train and scattering the waggons, the two engines of the express train went on as far as the station-house, a distance of seventy yards, carrying with them two mineral waggons. One was hurled with great violence against the booking-office, the wall of which was broken down. Between the two stone platforms of the station the first engine came to a standstill. The pressure from behind turned it completely round, so that it was found facing the second engine, while the tender which had been between them was projected forward upon the west platform of the station. The guard's van in the front part of the train was very little injured, and the guard was unhurt. The first passenger carriage was not much shattered. The next three vehicles were completely broken up. The impetus had hurled them forward one on the top of another. They were broken into a thousand fragments. It was in the ruins of these three carriages that the dead bodies were found. The names of the persons killed are Alexander Kennedy, farmer or shepherd, of Craigart, Inverary; Mrs. Caroline Spicer, of Birmingham; Mrs. Hannah Marade, widow, of Kidwelly, South Wales; a little girl named Baker, daughter of a police sergeant at Hamilton; John Gordon, driver of the pilot-engine of the express train; Thomas Lloyd, of Newton, Montgomeryshire; Dr. John Carson, of Sanquhar, who was on his way to sail from Glasgow for New York; Mrs. Hind, wife of a shoemaker at Carlisle, and her little boy, whom she was taking to Glasgow for a surgical operation; Allan Monro, a mercantile clerk at Glasgow, who wore the uniform of the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, having just returned from the fêtes in Belgium; and William Myerscough, a commercial traveller from Manchester. The wounded, maimed, and bruised are likely to survive, but some of them will scarcely recover from the effects of their injuries. The station-master, Alexander Currie, was taken into custody by order of the Procurator-Fiscal, or Scotch public prosecutor, immediately after the accident.

The Bishop of Exeter attended a meeting in Bristol, on Thursday week, and distributed prizes to the successful students who have attended the evening classes in that city. He offered advice to the students as to the choice of a study, observing that there were two cheap guides—one, that a man should always choose, if he can, something which suits his own tastes. Another guide was to be found in the circumstances of our lives. Let them choose some study which in some way or other would be bound up with their own occupation, and that they would constantly come across in the work they had to do. Having enlarged upon these points, his Lordship urged his hearers to aim at reality, that their knowledge should be real. But how could they know that they were real in their studies? The test of all true knowledge is power. Could they do the thing which a particular study pretended to teach them the way to do? He was afraid most students undervalued examinations. This was a mistake. The examination gave their knowledge a harder consistency, and put it into usable order.

## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Some little time has passed since Sir Rainald Knightley addressed his very humble and obedient constituents in South Northamptonshire; but in his way—which is an odd way—he is too notable to be passed over in any chronicle of the sayings of representatives in the recess. Being remarkably tall, he is equally slight in figure; and there is a peculiarity in the cast, and a sort of twinkling of humour in the expression, of his countenance, which render him a personage to be observed wherever he may happen to be. In the House he is very well known, and not the less because only glimpses are caught of him, generally at late hours, when he seems to have taken the legislative assembly in his way between the pleasures of the day and home to bed. Now and again he will rise slowly; and as, from his height, he is easily conspicuous, and as everybody knows that he will say something racy, he invariably gets a hearing, even when the House is in the very torrent and whirlwind of a row. Standing still, without the phantom of a gesture, his words dropping from his lips, and in tones scarcely above his breath, he utters excellent common-sense remarks on whatever subject is in hand, not the less telling because they are interspersed with sarcasms and jests, which he delivers just as if he was saying "How do you do?" to one in whose health or welfare he takes not the slightest interest. This occurs perhaps thrice in a Session, and his appearances are therefore all the more appreciated. So far as a judgment can be formed from a mere perusal of a recent speech of his in Northamptonshire, he was really in a serious vein, and uttered not one keen and polished witticism; but perhaps he knew his audience, and was under the influence of the proverbial suggestion, that one should not attempt to cut mill-stones with razors.

It may seem paradoxical, but it is a fact, that Mr. Hibbert rather lowered his position in the House when he became a mere Secretary to the Local Government Board, particularly when he has by his side such an overpowering chief of his department as Mr. Stansfeld. When he was a Liberal member unattached, Mr. Hibbert was looked upon as a sage adviser of the Chamber, and nothing was more common during the progress of great measures than to hear continual talk of "Hibbert's amendment," which was to exercise a crucial influence on the working of a bill. All the while he was the meekest, the mildest, the most soft-spoken of legislators; but though there was not the least outward development of dogmatism in his speech, there was in his manner a touch of quaint doggedness, which was illustrated by the tenacity with which he clung to his idea. Now, he sits generally in a remote corner of the Treasury bench, almost behind the Speaker's chair, and on rare occasions his voice may be heard gently answering a question on which Mr. Stansfeld has not found it convenient to bestow his volubility and superb self-confidence. At Oldham, just now, Mr. Hibbert has been making a practical, sensible speech, of course, in which regret for liberal shortcomings are mingled with subdued optimism as regards the future, and it is evident that the relations between representative and represented are of the best character.

A great reputation in the courts of law or equity is at once, anomalous as it may seem, an advantage and a disadvantage to a distinguished advocate when he enters the House of Commons. It gives him this advantage—that when he makes his début, and for some little period of probation afterwards, he is sure of a hearing; but if, which has often been the case, his development as a parliament-man is not immediately up to his forensic mark, the chances are that he will gradually sink into a semi-obscurity. Again, when an eminent barrister does happen to make an impression, it may be that he has another ordeal to go through; for if he becomes a law officer of the Crown he is expected to appear in a new phase of brilliancy, which is distinct from that in which he moved when he was as much a free lance as a lawyer can be who means to have, if he can, some of the prizes of his profession. It happened to Sir George Jessel, while he was merely member for Dover, that, despite a drawling, monotonous delivery and a manner which could not be designated refined, by the exercise of a natural vigour of intellect, a certain independence of idea, some strength of language, and an unabashed demeanour, he, in his days of Parliamentary freedom, made one or two effective speeches. He was not pleasant to listen to, but he was powerful. His hour of advancement came very early in his Parliamentary career, and he ascended the Treasury Bench as Solicitor-General. The law officers of the Crown always evince an appreciation of the saying that "silence is golden," and Sir George Jessel was no exception to the rule. When the Ballot Bill was being passed through the House by Mr. Forster literally single-handed, on one occasion the Solicitor-General, who happened to be lounging for a short time on the Treasury bench when some complication arose, in a pick-tooth, offhand way, volunteered an explanation and a suggestion. It was momentarily adopted, and presently the point was discovered to be in a state of "confusion worse confounded;" and, not to dwell on a very mortifying exhibition, it need only be said that one or two subsequent attempts on his part to assist in arranging technicalities were so disastrous that then and there mirth was excessive; and when, afterwards, like difficulties occurred, there burst out loud cries for the Solicitor-General, accompanied by illimitable laughter. This was vexatious; but the Parliamentary self-immolation of the learned gentleman culminated when, in a speech on law reform, by a temporary process of metempsychosis, the spirit of Lord Eldon seemed to have passed into his system, and he talked monstrosities about the perfection of our law in theory and practice, while by his high-flown language and the dogmatism of his manner he effectually made that which he intended to be sublime next door to ridiculous. So there was the spectacle of a law officer of the Crown talking of law in such a way as to make his audience curiously hilarious. In a recent speech at Dover Sir George Jessel has to a certain extent explained away and diluted that lamentable speech; but it is to be feared that it will need much time and many tactical efforts ere he is enabled to acquire that status in the House to which his official position and his abilities entitle him. Possibly, however, even his friends would prefer to see Sir George Jessel in another sphere than the House of Commons, there being no doubt as to how he would fill the office of Vice-Chancellor or Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery.

In glancing over extra-Parliamentary utterances, the name of Mr. Christopher Sykes may be found as one of those who have been holding free counsel with their constituents, and one desires to mention him as an M.P. who has been prominent in the House for a while by a smart and tenacious dealing with a legislative specialty. Mr. Sykes has all the appearance of a "squire of dames," but not long ago he apparently made a dead set at an article of female attire which is constructed out of the wings and other plumage of sea-birds. In fact, however, he was doing service to the sex by limiting the indiscriminate slaughter of the birds in question, which bid fair to put an end to the supply.

## NEW BOOKS.

A mental vision which takes in the real and the ugly as well as the imaginative and the beautiful; a heart chastened by suffering, and more sympathetic for the chastening; strength of feeling, with corresponding vigour of expression; a fund of quiet humour and subtle irony, and a hand not unfamiliar with the mechanical part of a poet's business, are traceable in an anonymously-published volume called *Memories: A Life's Epilogue* (Longmans). In the descriptive portions, too, there is often a happy combination, after Byron's own fashion, of careless, easy diction, picturesque painting, epigrammatic point, and satirical allusion; and there is, here and there, the agreeable interpolation of a simple, pretty, tuneful song or of a plaintive but grateful and trustful hymn. The poem consists of twelve cantos; and it is possible that some readers, under the influence of expectations excited by so grand a scale of composition combined with so promising a title, suggestive of philosophical reflection, moral sentiment, and, perhaps, of unworldly aspirations, may have their delicate nerves a little shocked by the introduction of petty mundane matters, and by the mention, in all the vulgar repulsiveness of its name and nature, of the sordid spunging-house. But, though the compound word has no poetical sound, and, at the first blush, looks barren of poetical theme; and though such a picture as that of schoolboys trembling at a pedagogue's anticipated wrath may not be in the loftiest style of a Michael Angelo; yet, on the other hand, it may be said that beneath the ugliest and commonest exterior a second glance will often detect an underlying stock of interest, that there is a poetry of the depths as well as of the heights, that Apollo does not always bend his bow, and that the tricks, the cares, and the fears of boyhood admit of a treatment which brings together in piquant and palatable intermixture the pathetic, the ludicrous, and the grotesque. To describe the many subjects which are touched upon in the poem with more or less display of knowledge and more or less artistic skill would demand an unobtainable amount of space. Suffice it to say that the author does not despise the homely and does not shun the more elevated walks of life, and that he appears anxious to adapt his language to the actors, scenes, thoughts, and images with which he deals from stanza to stanza. He is ironical sometimes, but he is never cynical. Above all, he exhibits a wholesome spirit of patriotism, and that is in our day no small merit in an author, although, unfortunately, it may be no great recommendation in the eyes of the ordinary reader. Allusion has already been made to the interspersed occasional songs; and in the fourth canto there is a song, called "A Voice from the Forecastle," which, a little rough, as it ought to be, and a little low in pitch, as it well might be, but more than a little hearty, as it needed to be, is a good, stirring, sailor-like ditty.

In the quiet chamber, and at those more or less frequent moments when a feeling of yearning and sadness is too much for even the most robust digestion, a sort of melancholy pleasure may be derived from dipping into the pages of such partly soothing, partly melting, and wholly elegant little volumes as *Eros Agonistes*, by E. B. D. (Henry S. King and Co.). It is a collection of sonnets, or broken stanzas, written at different times and under different emotions, as the writer's mind took up one or another of many threads all leading back through the labyrinthine passages of memory to the little nook where nestled a lost love. If it really be better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all, the reason, perhaps, is that the loser thereby gains an opportunity of mingling tears, as it were, with similar sufferers, whose name is legion, and comparing notes by means of published sentiments and symptoms which are seldom so rhythmically, gracefully, and tenderly expressed as they are in the present instance. The moral which the writer fain would inculcate is, "How Love, forlorn of Hope, enduring long, May rise Triumphant over Doubt and Death." The fate which befel him was sad, but, it is to be feared, by no means uncommon. He was poor, but he used to visit a friend who was rich and who had a sister. Is it necessary to say much more? Though honourable feeling may prevent the utterance of any distinct avowal, eyes, and tone, and manner can betray a secret; and the rich man, reading the poor as you read a book, and feeling a natural horror of an impecunious brother-in-law, such as seems to loom in the distance, adopts the obvious course of dropping the love-struck friend like a hot coal. *Hinc illa lacrymæ.*

A most extraordinary production, containing a little of nearly everything but poetry, is *Queen Elizabeth; or, The Origin of Shakespeare*, by Tresham D. Gregg, D.D. (Wm. Macintosh and Co.). It is called "a drama in five acts, after the Elizabethan model;" and, so far as the number of acts and a few other external points are concerned, there is, no doubt, a certain resemblance between the copy and the originals. There is a river in Macedon and a river in Monmouth, as we know; and there is consequently quite a striking likeness between Monmouth and Macedon. But to return to the play. Its title excites a fear lest, as dramatists are beginning to take unwarrantable liberties with history and Oliver the Great, and as fancy is being driven into wilder and wilder excesses in the everlasting search after something new to say about Shakespeare, the author may be going to utter some frightful scandal about Queen Elizabeth, and to prove that Shakespeare had more Royal blood in his veins than he derived from his ancestor King Apollo. Apprehensions on that score, however, are soon allayed; and at the third scene of the second act, John Shakespeare, lying in a debtors' prison (where, it appears, the fare in the days of good Queen Bess consisted of nothing better or more nourishing than wormwood to eat and gall to drink), soliloquises after a fashion which leaves little doubt that he and his plebeian wife are the real parents of "glorious Will." The play is preceded not only by two letters addressed by the author to the Emperor of Germany and to President Grant, respectively, indorsing the former's claim to be considered a chosen vessel of the Lord, and giving the latter, together "with the salutations of a priest of the Most High God," notice that the time has come for having an established church of America, but also by "Prolegomena," wherein a tolerably profane but intolerably dull parody of "Kings" and "Chronicles" is made use of for the purpose of briefly summing up a few notable events of Elizabeth's reign. There is in the fifth act a rather amusing scene; young Bacon and young Shakespeare "enter" and are put through a sort of competitive examination by the Virgin Queen. Anachronism is, of course, a matter of very little consequence, or else it might be mentioned as a curious fact that the editor of the "Chimes" and the editor of the "Scatterbray Scourge" figure as two of the dramatic personæ in a play "after the Elizabethan model," and, moreover, of the Elizabethan era in respect of events and personages. Of the manner in which the interest is kept up and all the minor incidents connected with one grand climax some idea may be formed if it be said that each act might, perhaps, be published separately without making much difference as regards the compactness of the piece.



Fashionable life and fashionable people are very fast, slangy, and at the same time insipid, if one may conclude that a correct picture is drawn thereof in *The Scarborough Belle*, by Alice Charlotte Sampson (Tinsley Brothers). The three volumes, however, are not confined to records and sketches from the book of fashion; we are introduced also into the holes and corners and back slums of Vanity Fair—into the wretched abode where (no uncommon sight in this prosperous country) there is "a dead man on the humble pallet, and a childish form in scant and rent covering, more like a bundle of rags than aught else, lying on the floor, lifeless-looking as the dead." Nor is the insipidity of the fashionables unrelieved by moral offences. The novel consists of several interwoven stories, of which none is much more conspicuous than another; so that the reader is somewhat bewildered, and even "dead beat," by reason of the many different scents which must be followed. If there be—which is doubtful—any character calculated to enlist the sympathies and awaken the interest, it is that of Alice; but she appears in such angelic wise, so far as infrequency and length of interval are concerned, that she runs a risk of being soon forgotten. As for the other characters, except a few subordinate ones, the general feeling is likely to be that the sooner they murder one another the more considerate and charitable will be their conduct. The fact is that the paper is overcrowded with figures; and that the pretty, the pathetic, and the melodramatic scenes, of which there is no lack, are so disconnected as to lose half their legitimate effect. The writing is good enough, on the whole, though there are some symptoms of pretentiousness; but the fabric is sadly wanting in compactness. That an author should have had the patience to plod on through three volumes with so utterly vulgar and contemptible a hero, if the term be allowable, as Captain Thornton, without throwing up the pen in disgust and leaving the reader to make the most of asterisks, shows the indomitable determination of the Anglo-Saxon. The "belle" herself is a much better specimen of conception and execution; and, if it be objected that she is sometimes ridiculously theatrical, it may be fairly responded that such passionate women, so questionably brought up, are likely to be and often are.

An instance of the newfangled triune novel, reminding one of "three single gentlemen rolled into one," is the volume entitled *Puttyput's Protégée*, by Henry George Churchill (Samuel Tinsley). There are three "books," headed respectively "the road," "the rail," and "the river," and they are supplied with "illustrations by Wallis Mackay." That the work is intended to be of a highly facetious type is rendered far from improbable by the striking humour which the author exhibits in making his preface consist entirely of asterisks; and that there is some intention of indulging in lively colours, of presenting old things in a new form, and of winning the applause of all honest men by setting up villany for the purpose only of knocking it down again, is to be inferred both from the lines quoted on the titlepage and from the forgery committed as early as the third page of the prologue. For there is a prologue, setting forth certain introductory facts between which and the commencement of the actual story there is supposed to be an interval of fifteen years; and there is an epilogue, in which the author assigns "to each and everyone," to use his own somewhat superfluous expression, of his fictitious personages "their proper reward." Puttyput is a kindhearted Quaker, who keeps "a general shop near Drury-lane;" and his protégée, who is described at p. 517, notwithstanding her gender, as being "redivivus," ultimately "married that noble-hearted Marquis who has lent such a charm to the latter portion of our story." There may be a class of readers qualified to derive considerable amusement as well as a higher sort of gratification from the tale. The pitch of it, however, is far from lofty; and refined taste will discover in it little or nothing to delight, or even to satisfy. The "comic business" is particularly poor. It is for the most part, if not entirely, verbal, without the suggestion of any laughable idea. It reminds one partly of Mrs. Malaprop, clumsily imitated; partly of the lugubrious composition known to the music-hall as a comic song. At p. 523, for instance, "Oh! gemini, gosh, whack-doodly-bob-sing-pip!" is clearly supposed to be a burst of fun not unworthy of the famous Yorick. The utterer of this tremendously funny ejaculation is a retired tallow-chandler, whose "particular forte was orthography," and who, whenever he has made a remark, is represented as spelling, in capital letters and generally with grotesque incorrectness, some one of the words which he has employed. An absurdity of this kind may once or twice excite a smile; but, when it occurs page after page, smiles are soon banished and succeeded by sighs, and the reader feels disposed to rend his garments and cover himself with sackcloth and ashes. Such wit, too, as consists in a studious choice of ridiculous and more or less illustrative names must be very delicately and ingeniously managed if it is to give piquancy rather than to produce irritation.

One of the "little things," which, as a dead poet sang a long while ago in a dead language, "have a grace of their own," is *Conrad the Squirrel*, by the author of "Effie's Friends" (Macmillan and Co.). It has two very pretty illustrations; and it is in every respect adapted to its purpose, which is to entertain and instruct children and awaken in them a desire to study for themselves some of the easiest pages in the book of nature. It is both an idyll and a fable; simple, picturesque, dramatic, didactic. In a nest perched up on a beech-tree there were, at the beginning of the first chapter, "five young ones, the youngest of whom was Conrad." But Conrad, of course, grows older, and goes out to see the world; and it is very pleasant to follow him as he gains experience and comes home with a scar on his paw, which he shows to his brothers and to Judy and to Olaf and to Cora and to Goody Brown, until the redoubtable grey squirrel, who had "never received a gunshot wound like Conrad," gets quite jealous. There are but seven chapters, and but 117 pages; but they are worthy to attract the attention of all to whom the education of the young is a matter of concern, as it is to school boards and other bodies. The happily-chosen quotations at the heads of the chapters deserve special mention.

A work of solid worth, so far as an opinion not based upon technical knowledge goes, is *Christian Art and Symbolism: with some Hints on the Study of Landscape*, by the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt (Smith, Elder and Co.). The basis of it is a course of lectures, delivered "during the winter and spring of 1871-2 at Winchester, Bradford, and Halifax," and it is recommended, if any recommendation beyond its own intrinsic merits were necessary, in a preface most warmly, beautifully, and characteristically written by an unimpeachable authority, Professor John Ruskin. Of illustrations, some exquisite, there are eight; the first represents "the Delphic Sibyl of Michael Angelo;" the second "The Theseus of Phidias;" the third "The Vine: Earliest Christian Art;" the fourth "The Vine: Transitional;" the fifth "The Vine: Byzantine;" the sixth a "Byzantine Capital, Ravenna;" the seventh "Noah: Callixtine Catacomb;" the eighth "The Lombard Noah." The introductory remarks alone contain a small mine of valuable criticism and sug-

gestion. It is not astonishing to read, at page 64, of the doubt thrown by Dr. Theodore Mömmsen on the etymology which derives "catacomb" from *kata* and *cumba*, for there is an opinion which would have us, not unreasonably, suppose that the word is derivable from *κατακοιμω*, and that the ordinary spelling is due to the fancy of those who, having some dim idea that "hecatomb" and "catacomb" are of Greek origin and similar sound, think that they should be similar in orthographical form. Another, and perhaps a preferable, derivation is from *καταχημα*.

Let everybody who is, or intends or desires to be, the proprietor of a rustic, or, if the word be more appropriate, rural, homestead read *The Daily Life of Our Farm*, by the Rev. W. Holt Beaver, M.A., Oxon (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.). It is declared to be "simply but actually a diary." It is written, however, with such pleasant vivacity, such an air of extramural freshness, such geniality, and such enthusiasm, that it is likely to be found more exhilarating, as it certainly is more useful, than almost any romance. In one respect it resembles fiction, in that its introduction presents to the reader the following all but incredible statement:—"A main element in our enjoyment of country life, which it is only fair to record, is the fact of our being possessed of a band of servants, male and female, who have been for years well tried, not only during sunshine, but several in the hour of affliction. So that it is really with us only to give an order and enjoy its faithful, earnest performance." If old Alphius, the money-lender, could have read (and verified) this statement and could afterwards have had the pleasure of reading the "diary," he would never have repented of his half-formed purpose when he used language similar to

Happy the man whose wish and care  
A few paternal acres bound;  
Content to breathe his native air  
In his own ground.

The days immediately before the Deluge, the years included in the eighteenth century, form the most fascinating and never exhausted period of French history; and for that reason, as well as for certain graces of execution, a hand of welcome may be extended to *Women of the Days of Old France*, by the author of "On the Edge of the Storm," &c., with original illustrations by J. W. Petherick (Frederick Warne and Co.). The volume consists of five separate pieces, inscribed respectively "Daily Life Among the Great," "A Poor Dependence," "The Dame Anoble," "Flotsam and Jetsam," and "Art and Artists in the Eighteenth Century." The first is a sort of memoir of Victoire de Froullay, Madame de Créquy; the second gives some account of the unhappy Mlle. Delaunay or Cordier; the third is a sketch of Madame d'Abrantès; the fourth is a kind of selection from the memoirs of Alexandrine des Echerolles; and the fifth is in reality a sketch of Madame Le Brun.

Surely more vivid, if not more delicate and more graceful, than Nature's own handiwork are the illustrations scattered amongst the pages of *The Seaweed Collector*, by Shirley Hibberd (Groombridge and Sons). The pretty book is intended to be a "handy guide to the marine botanist," to whom it suggests "what to look for and where to go in the study of the British algae and the British sponges." An introductory chapter and nine other chapters suffice to kindle quite a love of seaweeds, and to supply at any rate enough information for beginners about collecting and preserving seaweeds, about the uses of seaweeds, about the nature of a seaweed, about the classification of seaweeds, and about cognate matters.

Theological works do not come within the scope of our criticism; it will, therefore, be sufficient to notice the publication of *Letters to the Scattered*, by the late Rev. T. T. Lynch, a Congregationalist Minister in London (Strahan and Co.), with *Among my Curates*, a series of short sermons by the same author; *The Sunday Afternoon*, consisting of fifty-two brief discourses, by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown (Hodder and Stoughton); *Readings in Holy Writ*, by Lord Kinloch (Edmonston and Douglas); and *The Little Sanctuary*, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Raleigh (Strahan and Co.)—all which books are well recommended by the good reputation of their authors. The late Dean Alford's revised version of *The Book of Genesis*, and *Part of the Book of Exodus* (Strahan), with marginal references and an abundance of explanatory notes, will be received as an acceptable bequest of that eminent Christian scholar to his countrymen, though he left it in an unfinished state. The Chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, the Rev. Lewis Mercier, has produced a work likely to be useful, in two small volumes, called *Outlines of the Life of the Lord Jesus Christ* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). The narrative, with a sufficient commentary, is designed to harmonise the accounts of the Four Gospels, and to furnish such particulars of chronology, descriptive geography, and contemporary history, as seem to be required for their more perfect comprehension.

The handsomely-bound volume of *Poems by Thomas Hood, Again Illustrated by Birket Foster* (Moxon, Son, and Co.), will be an ornament to the drawing-room table. It contains thirteen beautiful little steel engravings, by W. Miller, from the drawings of that accomplished landscape artist. The subjects are different scenes and aspects of nature, associated with some of Hood's most pathetic and imaginative stories in verse. "Eugene Aram" is thus illustrated by a sunset view of the town of Lynn; "Hero and Leander," by views of Sestos and Abydos; the bridge of Cologne, and the familiar shores of Hastings, Margate, and Deal, with Stratford-upon-Avon, and the banks of the Lea at Amwell, come in at their proper place, where the poet has mentioned them in his delightful narratives. His weird and mystic oracle of "The Elm Tree" gives occasion for the introduction of three of Mr. Birket Foster's best representations of forest or park scenery. "The Haunted House" is likewise accompanied by two very effective engravings.

The illustrated magazine entitled *Art, Pictorial and Industrial* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle), forms half-yearly volumes, one of which now lies before us, and seems to merit notice for the quality of its heliotype plates, to the number of twenty-four. They represent some fine pictures by Albert Dürer, Titian, Rembrandt, and other old painters; rare old engravings, drawings selected from Turner's "Liber Studiorum," and modern works of art.

American humour, seeking a graphic instrument of expression, finds vent in two droll publications (James R. Osgood and Co., Boston), one called *Jubilee Days*, the other entitled *Crossing the Atlantic*. The designs are by Mr. Augustus Hoppin. A little comic daily paper, of four small pages, containing two or three of Mr. Hoppin's funny sketches, was issued from June 17 to July 4, during the big musical festival at Boston. The sixteen numbers, bound together, make a burlesque record of the extraordinary proceedings in that respectable New England city, which was, socially and aesthetically, not so much exalted as turned topsy-turvy by the inordinate scale of this "monster" entertainment. In the other volume of sketches, "Crossing the Atlantic," Mr. Hoppin presents a lively delineation of the laughable incidents among an average company of passengers on board a Cunard steam-ship from Liverpool to New York.

## The Extra Supplement.

### TAILLEFER AT THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

The subject of Mr. E. H. Corbould's very spirited design, which has been engraved for our Extra Supplement this week, is a well-known incident of the Battle of Senlac or Hastings, fought between the Normans, under William the Conqueror, and the Saxons, or English, under King Harold, on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1066. Before they commenced fighting, it is said, a gigantic Norman, called Taillefer, who united the different qualities of champion, minstrel, and juggler, spurred his horse to the front of the invading army, and sang, with a loud voice, the popular French ballads which immortalised the valour of Charlemagne and Roland, and all that flower of chivalry who fought in the great fight of Roncevalles. As he sang he performed feats of dexterity with his sword, throwing it into the air with great force with one hand and catching it again with the other. The Normans repeated the burden of his song, or cried, "Dieu aide!" "Dieu aide!" which was the motto of their Duke William. The accomplished Taillefer craved permission to strike the first blow. He was among those killed in the battle.

### THE ESCURIAL.

The Escorial Palace in Spain, a small part of which has been destroyed by a fire ascribed to lightning, is situated twenty miles north-west of Madrid. It was originally a monastery, and at the time of its erection (A.D. 1563-84) surpassed all buildings of its kind in size and magnificence. According to the national tradition, the Escorial owed its existence to a vow made by Philip II., during the battle of St. Quentin, which was fought Aug. 10, 1557. On that occasion, like William the Conqueror at Hastings, the King vowed that if the victory should be granted to him he would build and dedicate a monastery to St. Lorenzo, whose festival that day was. The full title of the building is "El Real Sitio de San Lorenzo el Real de Escorial." It is built in the form of a gridiron, in allusion to the instrument of St. Lawrence's martyrdom. Some idea of the size of the Escorial may be formed when we state that it is composed of a rectangular parallelogram 744 ft. from north to south, and 580 ft. from east to west: in other words, it covers nearly the same space as Somerset House or Russell-square. It is divided throughout into long courts, which indicate the interstices of the bars. At each angle of this parallelogram are towers, representing the feet of the gridiron, which is supposed to be lying upside down; and from the centre of one of the sides springs a range of buildings forming the residence of the Sovereign and representing the handle. Originally the building was intended to serve the triple purpose of a monastery, a palace, and a Royal mausoleum. It contains a splendid chapel with a triple nave, 320 ft. in length and upwards of 300 ft. in height to the top of the cupola. The Royal tomb, strangely called the Pantheon, is a magnificent octagon chamber, 36 ft. in diameter and 38 ft. in height, very richly decorated, and containing black marble sarcophagi in its eight sides. No members even of the Royal family were buried in it except actual Kings and their mothers. It has been stated that the Escorial numbered no less than 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows, and its cost was six millions of Spanish ducats. Previous to the sacking of the Escorial by the French, in 1808, it contained a library of 30,000 printed volumes and 4300 manuscripts, mainly treasures of Arabic literature. They were at that time forwarded to Madrid for safety, but on being sent back to the Escorial when the danger of the war was passed, it was discovered that the library did not exceed 20,000 volumes: the rest, amounting to a third of the whole, were lost. The French troops, too, pillaged the place of its valuable collection of coins, medals, and pictures, which, of course, have never been replaced. The Escorial is mentioned in terms of admiration by almost every traveller who has written upon Spain. Mr. Ford, however, speaks of it as being in his day "a mere shadow of the past," and saved from utter ruin only by the grants of public money which were voted by the State for the express purpose of keeping it in repair. The fire broke out near midnight on Tuesday week, spreading from the gallery called the Patio de los Reyes, the roof of which had been struck by lightning in the great thunderstorm on that night, to the adjacent library. All the books and manuscripts were saved: and the ceiling of the Biblioteca, with its noble frescoes, is uninjured. The cost of repairing the damage will be £40,000, which the King will pay out of his own private purse.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, Oct. 1, was published yesterday week. It contains reports of the arguments addressed to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva by the British counsel on various points raised during the proceedings and the replies of the United States counsel. These reports occupy 152 pages. The first argument is that of Sir Roundell Palmer on the question of "due diligence." Mr. Evart's reply, addressed to the tribunal on Aug. 5 and 6, follows. Mr. Waite's reply to the argument of the British counsel upon the special question as to the supplies of coal in British ports to Confederate ships is next given, and Mr. Cushing's argument comes after. The other points argued refer to the question of the legal effect of the entrance of the Florida into the port of Mobile; the recruitment at Melbourne of men for the Shenandoah; and the claim of the United States for interest.

Lord Ebury, on Thursday week, distributed the prizes gained by the students in the science and art classes at Watford. After referring to the origin of the classes in the establishment of a school of design in Spitalfields, his Lordship remarked that it had been often said by great and wise men that, when once we attempt to do that which is really sound and good, we can never attain the object we have in view but that other good arises from it which we had no anticipation of at the time. One of the greatest difficulties they had to contend with in the establishment of these schools was the arrangement of the classes. There was so great a variety of attainment in the persons of whom the classes were formed, that it was extremely difficult to place them together so that they could all receive instruction from the same lecturer. This arose from what he must call the defective state generally of their elementary education, the education which the children of the working classes and artisans received at British and national schools. He was told that all the pupil-teachers in the elementary schools in that town were students in the science and art classes, and thus the establishment of these classes would raise the quality of education in the elementary schools—react upon them, as it were; for, while the pupil-teachers were studying in the science and art classes, they carried the knowledge they there obtained to the elementary schools, and thus the standard of education would be raised by the exertions which had been made in the establishment of these schools of science and art.









HOLIDAY AMUSEMENTS OF THE PARISIANS AT BOUGIVAL.



## THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* has several papers of average merit, but nothing of especial mark except the continuation of Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington," which contains some of the authoress's most exquisite writing. A visit to St. Paul's is a peculiarly beautiful piece of description, introduced, like all Miss Thackeray's descriptions, not for its own sake, but for its bearing on the progress of incident and the development of character. "The Last Master of an Old Manor House" is concluded. It is not a fiction of remarkable power, but deserves praise as a vigorous picture of country life in Transylvania. A paper on the supply of coal is directed to the establishment of the proposition that, although consumption must continue to increase, the annual enhancement upon that increase must, after a short period, regularly diminish. The subjects of the other essays are gardening, troubadours, the date of Shakespeare's "Tempest," and the legends of a pre-Columbian discovery of America. The principal of these is the Icelandic account, which, however, should not be classed among legends, being to all appearance perfectly historical.

"The Adventures of a Phaeton" excepted, the contents of *Macmillan* are dry, yet not uninteresting. We are glad to learn respecting the system followed, or rather which should be followed, in the purchase of the public stores, from so high an authority as the superintendent of Admiralty contracts; Miss Octavia Hill's views on the organisation of charity are no less valuable; and Canon Girdlestone has been stung by the Bishop of Gloucester's unflattering allusion to him into addressing some vigorous and salutary advice to his clerical brethren in agricultural parishes. These are not days in which the Church of England can afford to pass for the church of the rich. By far the most remarkable contribution, were it but original in this place, is the reprint of Professor Clifford's address at Brighton. The vigour and incisive keenness of this celebrated discourse need no eulogy from us; we cannot help remarking, however, traces of that narrowness of conception which seems inseparable from a too exclusive application to the study of physical science. In disparaging the doctrine of design in the universe, for example, the speaker takes the idea of utility in its simplest acceptance of direct tangible advantage, excluding the conceptions of fitness and of beauty, both of which are powerfully illustrated by the apparent anomalies instanced by himself. The dugong has rudimentary teeth, not for purposes of mastication, but as a testimony to its descent. The exterior of the human ear may, according to Professor Clifford's definition of use, be unserviceable except to jewellers, but is surely sufficiently ornamental to indispose the most utilitarian philosopher to part with his own.

The *Fortnightly Review* is less interesting than usual. Mr. Morley's paper on Rousseau's connection with his singular mate, Thérèse le Vasseur, is, indeed, able, if paradoxical, but will read better in its connection with the forthcoming work of which it forms a part. The best of the other essays are æsthetic—Mr. Freeman's on Romanesque architecture, and Mr. Colvin's on the Bethnal-green Museum. The latter is chiefly devoted to the French artists represented in that exhibition. Mr. Cookson's disquisition on the "Morality of Married Life" relates principally to the advantages of small families. This is a very suitable subject for the speculations of philosophers, but it will be a serious token of national decline should it ever come to occupy any considerable share of the attention of the people at large. Extreme care of health may be laudable, but is much less likely to indicate an augmentation of prudence than a diminution of vital power.

While admitting the greatest varieties of opinion into its pages, the *Contemporary Review* maintains its character as the organ of those thinkers whose especial aim is the reconciliation of science with theology. Three papers are devoted to various aspects of this problem—Father Dalgairns's endeavour to show the untenability of Mr. Spencer's doctrine of "nescience," Dr. Carpenter's argument that the existence of design is as well established by the hypothesis of evolution as by that of special creations, and Mr. Thornton's essay towards a harmony of the realistic and idealistic schools of philosophy. The latter writer need but have gone a step further to have found himself in the arms of Spinoza. Professor Tyndall and the recent anonymous writer on prayer supply some illustrations of their position. The most noticeable among the papers dealing with less abstract subjects are Mr. Morris's reminiscences of Rome during the late Vatican Council and Principal Tulloch's vindication of "Dean Stanley and the Scotch Moderates."

*Blackwood*, always honourably mindful of departed worth among its contributors, consecrates an "In Memoriam" of singular beauty to the gentle, graceful, and subtle author of "Thorndale." Rarely has speculative acuteness been so deeply blended with tender human feeling as in Mr. Smith's writings. There is also a lively account of the King of Spain's recent tour in his northern provinces, whose picturesque scenery and vast natural resources have received so little development from the hand of man. The young King's integrity and manly bearing, it seems, win their way against the most stubborn prejudice; but it is to be feared that they will not disarm the turbulent and mercenary soldiery, the scourge of Spain. The current instalment of "A True Reformer" is principally devoted to a most humorous exposure of the defects of our military organisation, supposed to be evinced in the course of next year's autumnal manoeuvres, foreshadowed as taking place on Dartmoor. "The Parisians," a new serial fiction, by the author of "The Coming Race," is written with spirit, but so far rather resembles a string of sketches than a connected story. The scene is laid in Paris, in the latter days of the Second Empire, the general rottenness of society under which is vigorously exposed.

*Fraser* has two contributions of remarkable merit. Mr. Conway—a favourable witness—sketches the singular idiosyncrasy of Horace Greeley so pleasantly as almost to persuade us that "the Sage of Chappaqua" is, after all, the right inmate for the White House, until reminded that that house is about the last a genuine sage would feel any inclination to enter. Though guileless and impulsive, however, Mr. Greeley evidently wants neither shrewdness nor tact on occasion. The other paper is an interesting review of recent Norwegian poetry, by Mr. E. W. Gosse. Like almost all the minor European literatures, the Norwegian has undergone a revival in the present century, coincident with the reawakening of the sentiment of nationality. Its chief representatives—Wergeland, Welhaven, Ibsen, Bjørnsen—have been men of character as well as of talent, and their lives and works afford material for a highly interesting essay. A spirited article on "Peasant Proprietors" advocates the creation of small landed properties by the agency of the Inclosure Acts. A writer on "Luxury" draws attention to the waste occasioned by the thoughtless expenditure of the poor, even more than of the rich. The subserviency of the Irish Catholic laity to the priesthood is the theme of the indignant denunciation of another writer, while the phenomenon itself is exhibited in its practical operation in the lively chapters of "The Misadventures of Mr. Catlyne."

The most remarkable contribution to the *Dark Blue* is

Miss M. Blind's "Month at the Achensee," a beautiful story, half tragedy, half idyll, interspersed with charming descriptions of the scenery of the Tyrol. "Alternative Voting" is a thoughtful paper; and there is an interesting sketch of the noble Hungarian patriot, Francis Deak.

Mr. Sala, in *Belgravia*, is quite at home in satirising the pompous dullness of South Kensingtonian dinner-parties; and there are two very effective short stories, "Jack Pugh's Legacy" and "A Life's Love." Mr. Patterson's paper on "The Light of the Earth" contains some striking particulars respecting abnormal luminous manifestations, especially from dying persons. There is nothing interesting in *Saint Pauls* except the continuations of "Off the Skelligs" and of Mr. Charles Camden's delightful rambles in Sussex.

In *Temple Bar* we have chiefly to note the commencement of Mr. Wilkie Collins's "New Magdalen," a fiction which promises to offer all the familiar characteristics of his style. The same may be said for the continuation of Mr. Reade's "Simpleton," in *London Society*, which magazine also contains able contributions by Mrs. Linton and Mrs. Blackburn. Joaquin Miller's "Isles of the Amazons," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is as turgid and sonorous as the river itself, but not quite as sublime. The most remarkable contribution to *Tinsley* is the fresh instalment of the clever fiction, "A Pair of Blue Eyes." The *Popular Science Review*, *Good Words*, and the *Transatlantic* ably occupy their respective departments, without presenting matter for special remark. We have also to acknowledge the *St. James's Magazine*, the *New Monthly*, the *Dublin University*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Victoria Magazine*, *Once a Week*, and the *Sunday Magazine*.

## MUSIC.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Saturday afternoon concerts at this institution have long held a high and special place among the musical performances of this country, and their value and interest bid fair to be fully maintained during the seventeenth season, which was commenced last week. The scheme of this series contains several features of absolute and comparative novelty, among the former being the promise of a new orchestral work composed expressly for the Crystal Palace by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett; besides which a symphony by Franz Schubert is to be performed for the first time in England, and one of the many comparatively unknown symphonies of Mozart will also be introduced. The interest created two years ago by the serial performance of the nine symphonies of Beethoven—in celebration of the centenary of his birth—has led to a repetition of this scheme, which was inaugurated last Saturday with the first of the series, that in C major, in which the composer is shown under the strong influence of the style on which his earlier compositions are modelled—that of Mozart, whose brightest and most genial melody, clearness of structure, and exquisitely balanced proportions are reflected in the symphony referred to, with equal excellence, and sufficient individuality to remove the composition far above all appearance of imitation. The overture (Spontini's to "Olympie") which commenced, and that (Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Festival Overture") which closed the concert, were both novelties at the Crystal Palace. The first is a good specimen of the style of a composer who immediately preceded Meyerbeer in the development of the spectacular opera, in which stage action and splendour and multiplied combinations are essential accessories of the musical effects. In his "Vestale," "Fernand Cortez," and "Olympie" (especially the first), produced at Paris respectively in 1807, 1809, and 1819, Spontini realised dramatic and declamatory effects which were far less apparent in his subsequent works brought out at Berlin after his removal from Paris. "La Vestale" remains his acknowledged masterpiece; but even in that opera laboured workmanship and strained intellectual effort are more apparent than spontaneous creative power. Of all the overtures to his operas, that performed on Saturday is, perhaps, the most favourable specimen not only of his style, but also of his elaborate orchestral writing, on the realisation of which, indeed, its effect chiefly depends. As a composition there is too violent a contrast between pompous inflation and feeble prettiness. Magnificently played (as were all the orchestral pieces of the day), it was a welcome specimen of a composer whose name is associated with the history of dramatic music, and selections from whose works would bear more frequent hearing than they have received in this country.

Mr. Cowen's overture was recently noticed in our record of the Norwich festival, for which it was specially composed.

The remaining instrumental performance at Saturday's concert consisted of a portion (the romance and rondo) of Chopin's Concerto in E minor, played by Madame Mangold-Diehl with admirable grace of style and neatness of mechanism. As we have had previous occasion to observe, this accomplished pianist excels in the interpretation of the music of Chopin and Henselt (under the latter of whom she studied); the difficulties and characteristics of which she commands with artistic power and appreciative taste. Her success on the occasion now referred to was complete.

Madame Sinico was the vocalist, Signor Gustav Garcia having been unable to appear in consequence of hoarseness. The lady sang with her well-known skill and versatility Beethoven's scena, "Ah! Perfido;" Haydn's canzonet, "My mother bids me bind my hair" (this an interpolation); and the "Jewel-song" from Gounod's "Faust." On his re-appearance at the conductor's desk, where he has so long and worthily presided, Mr. Manns was greeted with a general tribute of applause that testified to the esteem in which he is so justly held.

The competitive music-meetings, first held at the Crystal Palace during the past summer, will be followed by renewed competitions next year, when some modifications of the former scheme will be made. It will no longer be possible, as before, for prizes to be obtained unopposed, as was the case in several of the classes. Should there be only one entry in any particular division, notice will be given of the withdrawal of the prize. Next year, too, the bestowal of the cup which constitutes the challenge prize will be coupled with the gift of £100 in money. Other changes include the award of a prize of £30 for the best performance, by a church choir, of services and anthems, and of £25 to the best performer on the slide or valve trumpet.

Mr. Ridley Prentice has announced a new series of his "Monthly Popular Concerts" at Brixton, to begin Oct. 22.

The autumn meeting of the Royal and ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's was brought to a close last Saturday by a grand golf tournament among the professionals attending the meeting for money prizes. Fourteen entered, and after a keen contest the first prize fell to Walter Gourlay, with a score of 87; the second to Dave Straight, with a score of 89; and the third to Tom Morris, jun., champion golfer, with a score of 90.

## THE THEATRES.

All is now mutation and movement in the dramatic world. Managers have wakened up to the responsibilities of their position, and novelties of various kinds, some original in character and others derived from foreign or elder sources, are produced in abundance. Never, indeed, were theatres more prosperous; and more than one of their conductors have lately accepted their proper mission with alacrity and judgment.

At Drury Lane, on Saturday, a new farce-ballet was provided for the Vokes family, entitled "Fun in a Fog." This little piece is similar to its predecessors, as a vehicle for eccentric dancing and singing. The courage of an officer of militia is put to the test by some American cousins during a yachting excursion. They pretend to be Red Indians, who have boarded the vessel in a fog. The reader will imagine the "fun" producible by such means; for the tricks themselves of this peculiar family are perfectly indescribable. Mr. Fred Vokes was the Captain Percival Postlethwaite, and was as droll in his terror as he professed to be eager in search of wild adventures. Mr. F. W. Vokes, as Dan, his trembling servant, was exceedingly clever. Miss Victoria Vokes personated one Columbia Quackenboss, and was assisted in her rôle by her sister Jessie, whose vivacity was uninterrupted, both concurring in the playing off nautical and practical jokes on the unfortunate captain, Janet, an eccentric help, performed similar experiments on Dan, and in these Miss Rosina Vokes was really great, threatening to roast and scalp him, and thus exciting his fear to most ludicrous expression. The audience were stimulated by their efforts to immoderate mirth, and the curtain descended to immense applause.

At the Princess's Mr. Phelps enacted the character of Shylock to a crowded house, and won the approbation of his auditors. Amy Roselle supported the part of Portia. The performance concluded with the trial scene. The play is magnificently placed on the boards.

At the Strand a rearrangement of "The Prompter's Box," by the author, Mr. H. J. Byron, under the title of "Two Stars; or, Footlights and Fireside," entitles the play now to be considered as a genuine comedy, and testifies to the constructor's skill. The piece has been much improved by the manipulation which it has undergone, and was on Saturday received with warm approbation.

At the Globe, which has been thoroughly renovated, and reopened on Saturday, the comedy of "Cyril's Success" was reproduced. This is one of the best, if not the best, of Mr. Byron's pieces, and merited the distinguished reception which it experienced. The play is strongly cast, and promises to retain long possession of the boards.

On Monday Mr. Bandmann commenced at the Standard an engagement, which is announced to include the representation of "Hamlet" and "Narcisse."

At the Surrey we have to record the production of a dramatic version of "Barnaby Rudge," under the title of "Dolly Varden." The theatre is under the management of Miss Virginia Blackwood, who sustains herself the rôle of the heroine with considerable freshness, and also the very opposite character of Miss Miggs. She is so successful in the two parts that she appears to be a different individual in each. Higher praise cannot be accorded.

An entirely new play, in three acts, introduced to the stage by Mr. Hastings, was produced on Saturday at the Holborn Theatre, now under the management of Mr. Joseph Fell. It is written by Sir Charles Young, Bart., and a lady named Miss Florence Marryatt, and is entitled "Miss Chester." The mysterious heroine is skilfully acted by Mrs. H. Vezin, and is likely to enhance her already great reputation, though, perhaps, not so strongly rendered as it might have been. Miss Chester is a Countess in the disguise of a dependant, having been deserted by her husband and deprived of her child, who had been substituted for that of the Countess of Montessor (Mrs. St. Henry), whose infant had died. Her recognition both of her son (Mr. Lin Rayne) and his father (Mr. Nelson), between whom a duel is fought which almost proves fatal, was effective. In the third act the repentant parent is restored to virtue and happiness. The dialogue of the drama is piquant, frequently satirical, and sometimes pathetic. There is a fair proportion of comedy, supplied by a shrewd and good-natured lawyer, Mr. Armishaw (Mr. A. Young), which served to lighten and relieve the more severe interest of the action. One commendation this play deserves—namely, that it is a play. Of late, we have had "pieces" which are eminently entitled to be called such, because they are not "wholes," but consist of detached scenes and incidents which their authors have not taken the trouble to connect together. Here we have a skilfully constructed drama, with a beginning, a middle, and an end, distinctly marked and carefully related. The result is a work of which the playgoer is certain to approve. The scenery, by Mr. Julian Hicks, is really beautiful. The play was preceded by a new farce, called "A False Alarm," evidently taken from the French, and adapted by Mr. A. Young, who sustains himself the part of the whimsical hero, Mr. Samuel Sparkins, whose perplexities arise from his having possessed himself of the wrong hat, which he fears will betray to his wife the fact of his having had during her temporary absence a little adventure the previous evening with a young lady. It is impossible to pursue the complications which this accident occasions, or to describe the special point in which their absurdity lies. Suffice it to say that they provoke immoderate laughter, and put the audience in good humour, thus adding to the chances in favour of "Miss Chester."

A burlesque on the opera of "Zampa" has been produced at the Court, carefully avoiding as much as possible the original music, and affording the ladies and gentlemen very little chance of exhibiting the talent they undoubtedly possess. Miss Selina Dolaro's rendering of an imitation of "La dernière feuille," so charmingly sung by Madame Chaumont at the St. James's Theatre, is the sole redeeming point of the representation.

Our readers will learn with satisfaction that Mr. Charles Mathews is again in London, and that he appeared on Monday at the Gaiety. The pieces performed were "A Curious Case," "The Critic," and "The Happy Village." For the first piece we are indebted to the French, and it is full of admirable situations. The part of Twiggleton, moreover, is one exactly fitted to the actor. Mr. Mathews in it is alive in every nerve. From the first entrance to his last exit his activity and animation stimulated the audience to the greatest degree. His wonderful impersonation of Sir Fretful Plagiary and Mr. Puff, so rapidly alternated, succeeded. The house was so crowded that there can be doubt of the success of his engagement.

On Thursday week the barque Queen of the Fleet, from Carnarvon to Liverpool, went ashore on Puffin Island, Anglesey. The Christopher Brown life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution took off from the island the master, two women, and three of the nine men forming the crew.—The Thurso life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution was the means, on Friday week, of saving fourteen persons from the brigantine Mary Holland and the brig Eliza, both which vessels were bound from Riga to Belfast.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY STOURTON.

The Right Hon. Mary Lucy, Lady Stourton, died on the 30th ult., at The Towers, Stourton, Knaresborough. Her Ladyship was born Nov. 22, 1799, the seventh daughter of Charles, sixth Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, by his wife, the Hon. Eleanor Mary, second daughter of Henry, eighth Lord Arundell of Wardour; and was married, Aug. 1, 1825, to the Hon. Charles Stourton, who succeeded his father, Dec. 4, 1816, as eighteenth Lord Stourton. By this union her Ladyship had issue six sons, of whom two survive, the Hon. Alfred Joseph Stourton, J.P., D.L., and the Hon. Albert Joseph Stourton.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR G. POLLOCK, BART.

Sir George Pollock, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., died suddenly, at Walmer, on the 6th inst. This distinguished soldier, one of those gallant commanders who have sustained our great Indian empire, was born in Westminster, in 1786, the third son of Mr. David Pollock, of Charing-cross, his Majesty's saddler, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Parsons, comptroller of a department in the Excise. Of his brothers, the eldest, Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, died in 1847, and the second, Sir Frederick, Bart., Lord Chief Baron, died in 1870. George Pollock served, and gained all his brilliant distinction, in India. His first commission in the Company's service bears date in 1802, at the time when Wellesley and Lake were operating against the Mahrattas. Passing over his earlier services, we find Pollock nominated, in 1824, to command the Bengal Artillery at Rangoon. He did his work so well in that campaign that he was given the Companionship of the Bath. Thenceforward he held various regimental and brigade commands, and established the highest reputation as one of the best officers in the Army. But it was in 1842 that his abilities and energy were to be tested and his grandest achievement accomplished. On his successful deliverance of Sale and his army, shut up at Jellalabad, Pollock's fame rests. Appointed to the command of the relieving army, he forced the Khyber Pass, routed the Afghans, released the prisoners, and carried the English flag in triumph to the capital of Afghanistan. The thanks of Parliament, a pension of £1000 a year, the freedom of the City, and the Grand Cross of the Bath rewarded the great service he had rendered. In 1843 Sir George was appointed Envoy at the Court of Oude, and in 1844 nominated a member of the Supreme Council of India. At the death, in 1871, of Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, he became Constable of the Tower of London, and was created a Baronet in 1872. Sir George married, first, in 1810, Frances, daughter of Mr. Sheriff Barclay, of Tain, by whom, who died in 1849, he leaves issue; and, secondly, Henrietta, daughter of G. H. Wollaston, Esq.

SIR CHARLES MILLS, BART.

Sir Charles Mills, Bart., of Hillingdon Court, and of Camelford House, Park-lane, Middlesex, died on the 4th inst., at his seat near Uxbridge. He was born Jan. 23, 1792, the third son of William Mills, Esq., of Bisterne, Hants, by Elizabeth, his wife, third daughter of the Hon. Wriothesley Digby; and was married, Feb. 14, 1825, to Emily, daughter of the late Richard Henry Cox, Esq., of Hillingdon, by whom he leaves, with five daughters, four of whom are married, one son, now Sir Charles Henry Mills, second Baronet, M.P. for West Kent, born April 26, 1830, who married, in 1853, Lady Louisa Isabella Lascelles, daughter of Henry, third Earl of Harewood, and has issue. The late Sir Charles, who was a J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex, obtained his baronetcy, Nov. 17, 1868, in recognition of his services as a member of the Council of India.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR I. C. COFFIN.

Lieutenant-General Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin, K.C.S.I., of H.M.'s Indian Army, died suddenly, at Blackheath, on the 1st inst. He was born in 1801, the eldest son of Admiral F. H. Coffin. Sir Isaac distinguished himself during the Indian Mutiny in command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force; and from 1859 to 1864 he was in charge of a division of the Madras army. He married, first, 1824, Marian St. Helena Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain Thomas T. Harrington, E.I.C.S.; and secondly, in 1866, Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Major John Shepherd, of the Madras army.

MR. HOPE-VERE OF CRAIGIE.

William Edward Hope-Vere, Esq., of Craigie Hall, in the county of Linlithgow, and Blackwood, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., Brigadier-General of the Royal Company of Archers of the Queen's Body Guard in Scotland, formerly an officer in the Grenadier Guards, died suddenly, on the 1st inst., at Folkestone. He was born March 5, 1824, the elder son of the late James Joseph Hope-Vere, Esq., of Blackwood and Craigie, by Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the late Marquis of Tweeddale, and was grandson of William Hope-Vere, Esq., of Blackwood Muster, Master-General of the Forces in North Britain, whose father, the Hon. Charles Hope, second son of Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, married, in 1733, Catherine, only child of Sir William Weir, second Baronet, of Blackwood. Mr. Hope-Vere, the subject of this notice, married, July 25, 1857, Lady Mary Emily Boyle, sister of the Earl of Cork, K.P., by whom he leaves a daughter and a son and heir, James Charles, born July 13, 1858.

THE BISHOP OF CAPETOWN.

The Right Rev. Robert Gray, D.D., Bishop of Capetown, whose death is just announced, was born in 1809, a younger son of the late Dr. Robert Gray, Bishop of Bristol. Educated at Eton, and University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1831, he took orders in 1833; became Perpetual Curate of Whitworth, in the county of Durham, in 1834; Vicar of Stockton-on-Tees in 1845, Honorary Canon of Durham in 1846, and first Bishop of Capetown in 1847. The opposition Dr. Gray gave to the opinions of Dr. Colenso, and the part he took in establishing a rival Bishop in Natal, are fresh in the public mind. The Bishop of Capetown married, in 1836, Sophia, daughter of Robert Wharton-Middleton, Esq., and leaves a son, the Rev. Charles Norris Gray, and four daughters.

GENERAL SIR P. MONTGOMERIE.

General Sir Patrick Montgomerie, K.C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, died on the 5th inst., at his residence, 10, Elvaston-place, in his eightieth year. The son of a banker at Irvine, Ayrshire, he entered the Madras Artillery in 1810, served in the Mahratta war of 1817 and 1818, was at the battle of Nagpore, and at the siege and storming of Chandap. In the Burmese campaign of 1824-5 he was actively engaged; and in the Chinese war of 1840-1 commanded the artillery. He was an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and had a medal and two clasps for Nagpore and Ava, as well as a medal for China.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

J. DE S., Exeter.—The games mentioned will be very acceptable, for both the players are excellent. 2. The game sent shall have immediate attention.

T. COOPER.—When the totals so coincide the tour is said to constitute a "magic square." You should read one of the many articles on the subject by Dr. Roger and other mathematicians.

S. WRIGHT.—1. You can castle under such circumstances. 2. We have not time to answer questions of this nature by post. Why do you not buy some treatise on the game and inform yourself of the rules?

J. S. DOUGLAS.—It has not sufficient point and fitness.

W. MOORE.—What is gained by such a complicated method of solution? The ordinary mode is surely more concise and more explicit.

A. W. H.—Obviously, the proper course is to withdraw the problem or game from one periodical before sending it to another.

I. H.—The copy of the problem you refer to was, no doubt, destroyed. If you wish the position to be examined, be good enough to make a diagram of it and attach your name to it.

MALCOLM M., Philadelphia.—Many thanks for the idea, which is certainly ingenious, if not utile.

J. KNEP. Liverpool.—If you will state your objections to the solution of No. 1488 explicitly in a letter they shall be considered. The figures you have sent on a card are not intelligible.

ZIEMOURN St. Petersburg, will see by our Number for Sept. 21 that he has failed to discover the real solution of Mr. Kidson's problem.

EIDOLON.—In the "International Tournament" lately concluded Mr. Steinitz took the first, Mr. Blackburne the second, and Mr. Zukertort the third prize.

SUNDERLAND.—It would afford us great pleasure, but there is really no likelihood of our finding room for so long an analysis. We recommend its transmission to the editor of *La Stratégie*, M. Fidi, who would be happy to receive it.

E. ANTONY.—The problem we have of yours appears to admit of solution in two ways. First, by B to R 6th; and, secondly, by R to Q 4th. Is it not so?

G. B. W. G. W. NIVEN, H. F., AMATEUR, SUBALTERN, A. B. C., PHIZ, MITRE.—Declined, with thanks.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1492 from Derry—Phiz—Beta—E. G.—Kenneth—W. M. B.—Harry—A. Wood—Gerard M.—Edward—S. H. K.—Oliver—T. W. Canterbury—M. P.—Curtius—R. D. T.—E. Fran, Lyons—W. Airey—Chang—Eidolon—Mary—F. H., of Mona—E. S.—Keith and Kate—R. B.—H. T. S.—B. A.—Caroline—Merestor—W. N. H.—Box and Cox—Sigma—L. S. D.—Bishop—Charles M.—D. D.—Joseph Sowden—F. Petre—Ellen—Bachelor—Gray—A. E. P.—Theta—H. Roberts—G. D. B.

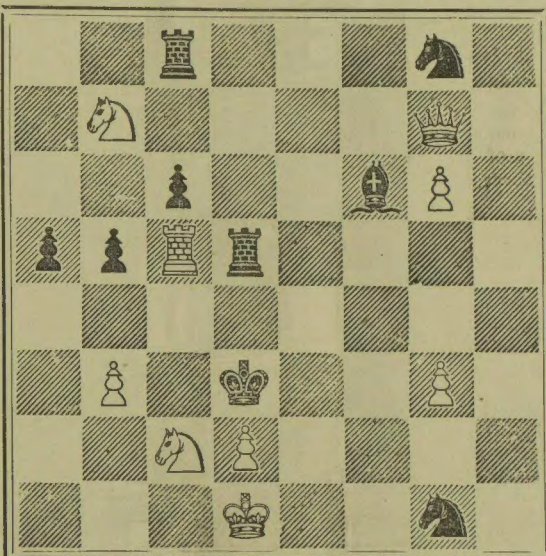
THE KNIGHT'S TOUR No. 13.—Third List of those who have solved this problem:—Editha—H. Martin—Philobiblion—Malcolm—M., of Philadelphia—Charalote—D. K.—Chamouni—S. B., of Turin—Aubrey, Bilboa—Abbey—Peregine—H. L. C.—R. T., of Louvain—Sunbeam—H. B. O.—C., the Hague—M. W. T.—Rolando—Marian—Sindbad—St. Mungo—Caxton—Willy—C. F. S.—J. N.—Barnaby—Rosebud and Violet.

\*\* The pressure upon our space still compels us to be much in arrear with our answers to chess correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1494.

By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in three moves.

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

We are enabled to present some more of the Games contested at the Malvern meeting. The following was played between the Rev. W. WAYTE and the Rev. A. SKIPWORTH.—(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.). BLACK (Mr. S.).

1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd

2. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th

3. Kt to Q B 3rd B to Q Kt 5th

4. P takes P

This is better than 4. B to Q 3rd, because, as Mr. de Jaenich has taught us, the second player then can gain an immediate advantage by 4. P to Q 4th.

4. P takes P P takes P

5. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

6. B to Q 3rd Kt to K 5th

A premature attack. Black ought rather to have castled, and then his position would have been no way inferior to his opponent's.

7. B to Q 2nd B to K Kt 5th

A miscalculation, apparently. Black gave up the Pawn, thinking to embarrass the adversary by playing Q to K 2nd on his ninth move, but he failed to see that White could then castle, and escape all attack.

8. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt

9. B takes P B takes B (ch)

10. Q takes B B takes Kt

11. B takes B Q to K 2nd (ch)

12. Q to K 3rd Q takes Q (ch)

13. P takes Q P to Q 3rd

14. Castles on Q's side Kt to Q B 3rd

15. P to Q R 3rd Castles on Q's side

16. B to K Kt 4th (ch) K to B 2nd

17. K R to K B sq P to K B 3rd

18. P to K 4th K R to K B sq

19. R to K B 3rd Kt to Q Kt sq

20. R to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd

21. P to Q 5th K R to K 3rd

22. B to K B 3rd R to Q 2nd

23. R (from R 3rd) R to Q 3rd

24. P to Q B 4th P to Q B 4th

25. R to K sq

A weak move, of which Mr. Skipworth adroitly avails himself. White's best play, we believe, was P to Q Kt 4th.

25. Kt to Q B 3rd

26. K to B 2nd

And Black resigns.

PROPOSED SCOTTISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of chessplayers favourable to the institution of a chess association has been convened in Glasgow to consider the provisional programme, by which it is proposed to hold three meetings in the year—viz. in the first place:—A grand congress to be held in Glasgow on Jan. 2, 3, and 4, 1873, and to consist of—1st, A tourney, open to all comers; 2nd, a tourney for the championship of Scotland; 3rd, a handicap match for members of the association. In the second place:—A grand match between the players of the east and those of the west of Scotland, to be contested on the first Saturday in May. The prize, a challenge cup, to be held by the conquering side. In the third place:—A Scottish Club match, to be fought on Oct. 4, 5, and 6, 1873, in Dundee. The competitors to consist of ten representative players from each Scottish club. The prize to be a challenge cup, which shall be held by the club winning the majority of games.

GLASGOW CHESS CLUB.—The annual meeting was held in the club room on Saturday afternoon. In the unavoidable absence of Sheriff Bell, Mr. W. W. Mitchell, president, occupied the chair. The secretary and treasurer submitted their reports, which showed the club was progressing favourably under their new arrangements. The following were elected office-bearers:—Honorary president, Sheriff Bell; president, Mr. W. W. Mitchell; vice-president, Sheriff Spens; treasurer, Mr. Jenkins; secretary, Mr. Hunter; directors, Messrs. W. F. Murray, Birch, Berwick, Duguid, A. K. Murray, and Dr. Labone. Sheriff Spens, in a neat speech, presented Mr. Jenkins, the winner of the championship and handicap matches, with a handsome set of Chinese Ivory chessmen. As the club now numbers among its members some of the best players in Scotland, a few interesting matches may be expected during the ensuing season.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, of James Mitchelson, Esq., lat of Pickering, Yorkshire, Esq., who died June 28 last, at Tunbridge Wells, was proved at the Principal Registry, on the 2nd inst., by Jemima Mitchelson, the widow, William Kendall, the brother, and John Richard Wardell, M.D., and Robert Peel Clarkson, the executors, the personal property being sworn under £50,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £500, and all his household stores, farming stock and crops, horses and carriages, watches and jewellery absolutely; and during life or widowhood the use of his household furniture and other effects, and the annual income of his real and personal estate. At her decease or second marriage the furniture is to be divided between his children, and out of his personal estate the sum of £15,000 is given to his eldest son, and £8000 to each of his daughters if only two, but if more only £7000 to each. The residue of the personalty is to be divided between his sons other than the eldest. The eldest son gets the entailed estates, and, in addition, the testator has devised to him his estate of Nova Farm and the messuage and hereditaments at Burgate, in Pickering. The rest of the real property is devised equally between the testator's other sons.

The will, with eight codicils, of Charles (otherwise Charles Forbes), Comte de Montalembert, of No. 40, Rue de Bac, Paris, Peer of France, and one of the Forty of the French Academy, was proved, on the 2nd inst., in London, by Léon Cornudet, Councillor of State, in respect of a sum of stock belonging to the deceased in the English funds. The testator commences his will by declaring that he wishes to live and die in the profession of the Catholic, Roman, and Apostolic faith, and in the communion of Holy Mother Church, which he has always striven to serve and to honour. The will contains various bequests in favour of servants, charities, and friends, including among the latter his Grace the Bishop of Orleans, Monsignor Dupanloup; the legacy of certain manuscripts and the chapel formerly belonging to Father Lacordaire, given by one of the codicils to M. Charles Loysen (in religion the barefooted Carmelite Friar Father Hyacinth), is revoked by a later one. Testator's large and valuable library, which he does not wish to be sold or separated, is given to his eldest grandson, Charles de Meaux. One half of the remainder of his property the deceased leaves to the use of his wife, Marie Anne Henrietta, Countess de Mérode, for life, and he expresses his regret that he is prevented by law from doing more for her. Subject to these dispositions, the Count's property goes to his four daughters, Thérèse, Elizabeth (Viscountess de Meaux), Catherine, and Madeline.

The will of Miss Jane Watson, of Langton-green, Tunbridge Wells, was proved, on the 3rd inst., by Miss Mary Watson, the sister, and the Rev. John Sikes Watson, the nephew, two of the executors, under £35,000. The bequests are all in favour of members of the testatrix's family.

The will of Admiral Henry Theodosius Brown Collier, R.N., has been proved by Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., the sole executor. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his daughter, Augusta Royer Campbell.

The will of the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Marianne Lysaght, late of Eton, has been proved by Edward Jocelyn Baumgarten, Esq., the surviving executor. The personalty is sworn under £8000. The testatrix has given all her property for the benefit of Henrietta Elizabeth, Elizabeth Octavia, and Philippa Charlotte, the daughters of her brother, John Lysaght.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of a note for £500 from "S. K. J." for income tax.

Mr. Carmichael, of the Admiralty, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Yesterday week a sham fight took place between the Dover and Shorncliffe garrisons, before the Duke of Cambridge.

The Hampshire Telegraph announces that Mr. Seely, M.P., has purchased the Gatcombe and Chillerton estates, in the Isle of Wight, which are contiguous, for £90,000.

The Warrington Guardian announces that Mr. George Crossfield, of Warrington, has increased his donation of £5000 to £9500, so that, with Colonel Patten's £3000, Warrington public park is paid for.

The following is a list of the members of the Scottish Board of Education, who have been appointed:—Sir W. S. Maxwell, Bart., of Keir, and Mr. John Ramsay, of Kildalton, unpaid members. Principal, John Tulloch, (Queen's Chaplain); Sir Alex. Grant, Bart., and Sir John Don Wauchope, Bart., paid members.

The present lessee of the Wolverhampton racecourse having given notice to determine his tenancy, the Duke of Cleveland has offered fifty acres to the Corporation for £20,000 for the purposes of a people's park, which offer will shortly be considered by the council.

The foundation-stone of the Watt Institution and School of Arts, at Edinburgh, was laid, on Wednesday, with full Masonic honours, the ceremony being performed by the Earl of Rosslyn, Grand Master for Scotland. A public banquet, presided over by Lord Neaves, took place in the evening.

Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, died on Thursday week. The deceased prelate was a native of Ormskirk. In 1856 he succeeded, by coadjutorship, to the bishopric of Liverpool, and since that period has taken an active part in forwarding the interests of his Church.

The Freemasons in the province of Kent have determined upon raising a memorial to their late Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Brother Dobson, of Gravesend; and, having discarded proposals for a monument and a stained window, have resolved to found a scholarship at Cambridge University, at a cost of £1000, to be given to a Kentish lad from the Masonic schools.

The trade and navigation returns for September show that the aggregate of the imports amounted in value to £26,539,421, or an increase of more than a million as compared with last year. In the nine months of this year the imports were £261,310,336, an increase of nearly 20 millions compared with those of last year.

About a hundred of the tenantry of Lord Churston, in Devon and Cornwall, attended yesterday week at Lupton Mansion, Brixham, Devon, his Lordship's seat, and presented him with a handsome silver salver, and Lady Churston with a magnificent gold bracelet, set with large ruby and diamonds, in commemoration of their recent marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Finlayson, of Rose-street Church, Edinburgh, having completed the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate, special services were held in the church, on Sunday, in connection with the event. A public meeting was held on Monday night, at which Dr. Finlayson was presented with a testimonial, consisting of £1000 and a silver salver, from the Rose-street Church congregation—in commemoration of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate—and 2000 guineas and a valuable timepiece from the denomination, in recognition of his services in promoting the manse scheme of the Church.





THE LORD MAYOR OPENING THE NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN AT BOW.

## A TESTIMONIAL DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

The monumental drinking-fountain erected, by a local public subscription, in front of the Bow station of the North London Railway, is a testimonial dedicated to Messrs. Bryant and May, of Fairfield Works, Bow, manufacturers of the "Patent Safety Lucifer Matches." The subscribers, a large number of persons interested in the trade and industry of that suburban district, or in the lucifer-match trade of the country, had collected money for a testimonial to this well-known firm to commemorate their successful exertions in order to defeat Mr. Lowe's proposed tax upon lucifer-matches, in the Parliamentary Session of 1871. It was considered that the most useful kind of memorial would be a drinking-fountain, which seemed the more appropriate since Mr. Bryant, the head of the firm, has been a staunch advocate of teetotal principles during thirty-five years.

This monument was designed by Mr. Rowland Plumble, architect, of Fitzroy-square, and as shown in our illustration. The lower part of the structure is arranged as a fountain having on three sides water-jets, with bowls under, springing from a massive square base, with steps of approach to each. The jets spring out from arched recesses with goblets over them, flanked at each angle with buttresses having pilasters on the face, with carved caps and moulded bands and bases, the whole being surmounted by a moulded frieze containing this inscription—viz., "Bryant and May, Testimonial Fountain, Erected 1872." Above this level is an open groined canopy, supported by angle pilasters and columns, which contains a marble figure of Justice sitting on a throne. The design is of an Early Gothic character of Venetian type. The base, surbase, and panels of the recesses are executed in Bristol blue penant stone; and the remainder in Portland stone relieved with red Mansfield columns and pilasters. The cost was about £600; the work was executed by Mr. J. W. Seale, of Walworth.

The ceremony of opening this fountain was performed, on Saturday last, by the Lord Mayor of London and Lady Gibbons, the Lady Mayoress. Among the company who assembled at the Bow and Bromley Institute shortly before noon were Sheriff Sir John Bennett, Sir Antonio Brady, the Rev. G. J. Driffeld, Rector of Bow, and other clergymen; Mr. John Taylor, representing the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association; Mr. Adams, one of the engineers of the North London Railway; and Mr. George Cruikshank, the famous artist. They went to the railway station, and ranged themselves about the fountain. The band of the Hon. Artillery Company played some appropriate music, and a prayer was offered; after which the Rector of the parish, on behalf of the committee, read a statement of the circumstances that had occasioned this proceeding. Mr. W. J. Martyn, the honorary secretary, then handed over to the Lord Mayor a lease or documentary conveyance of the fountain. The Lord Mayor addressed the meeting, and expressed his approval; he and the Lady Mayoress also tasted the water, and pronounced it pure and good. He then formally consigned it, with the legal instrument, to the custody of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountains Association. The secretary of that association, Mr. Taylor, having accepted this gift with thanks, the ceremony was brought to an end. A luncheon, without wine or beer, was provided for the company in the hall of the Bow and Bromley Institute. The Lord Mayor presided, and, after the banquet, presented to Mr. Bryant an address, finely engraved and illuminated, from the testimonial subscribers. The several toasts, proposed with very pleasant and instructive speeches, were drunk in water, or some other harmless liquor, "that cheers but not inebriates." The company afterwards visited Messrs. Bryant and May's works, where the processes of manufacture were explained to them. They had the pleasure, also, of seeing a thousand of the work-people, mostly girls, enjoying their annual treat of a dinner given by the firm.

## AMUSEMENTS AT BOUGIVAL.

The pretty and pleasant suburban village of Bougival, on the banks of the Seine, a few miles north-west of Paris, is a favourite resort of holiday folk upon those festive occasions when the shopkeeping and working classes of the French capital agree to forsake their ordinary toil, during a few hours consecrated to social gaiety, and to indulge in the customary sports of a regular pleasure-fair. Eating and drinking something beyond their common diet, but not to that excess which degrades a man below the "beast, who wants discourse of reason," must be allowed to form an important part of these occasional enjoyments; and in the Café and Brasserie by the riverside, called the Rendezvous des Canotiers for its convenience as a baiting-place of boating-crews, many a dish and bottle are cheerfully emptied on a fair-weather Sunday in summer. Many a cup of strong black coffee, laced with cognac, is added to promote digestion; and many a cigar is smoked with a knowing air by the ambitious youths, Adolphe, Jules, and Ernest, who treat their female companions, Lisette, Eugénie, and Floriline or Fifine, with unlimited ices and conserves. Their choice of pastimes, including the various exercises of skill and athletic prowess, is only embarrassing from its abundance, though some may be rather deterred by the multitude of idle spectators from attempting feats in which they would be likely to fail. The boats, the Tir or shooting-gallery, the dancing-ground, the swings and merry-go-rounds, the exhibitions of acrobats and jugglers, the performances of brass bands, and other popular diversions, employ the leisure of this Parisian crowd;

Pleased with a feather, tickled with a straw.





THE SONG OF TAILLEFER AT THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

BY E. H. CORBOULD.